The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,645.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 17th September 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	7
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Guadur	22	„ Fao	7
„ Muscat	25	„ Bushire	9
„ Bunder Abbas	27	„ Linga	11
„ Linga	28	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Bushire ... Oct.	1	„ Muscat	15
„ Fao	2	„ Guadur	17
„ Mahomerah	2	„ Kurrachee	19
Arrive Bussorah	3	Arrive Bombay	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee on MONDAY, the 26th September 1870.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz.:—

INDIA............Capt. Dodero............2,000 Tons
ASIA.............Capt. ——............2,000 Tons
PERSIA...........Capt. Crocco............2,000 Tons
ARABIA...........Capt. Buzzolino............2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without food
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain CANDOLLE, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE first-class Steamer BYZANTIN, Captain CANDOLLE, will be despatched on or about the 15th instant. For Treasure, Freight, and Passage apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer STOWELL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by Captain WARD at the expense and risk of the concerned.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ward.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,
IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS	£23-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OBELISK ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, on account of Doongersey Gopejee, the mortgagor. All that piece or parcel of ground with the rope walk and the several messuages thereon, situate, lying, and being on the northern side of Obelisk Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Mazagon sub-district, containing by admeasurement eleven thousand one hundred and eighty-five square yards, and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabout, and bounded on the east partly by a public Mosque, and partly by a public thoroughfare called Tank Street, on the west by a public passage, and a large piece of ground, upon which the sheds of various persons are standing, on the north by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government, and on the south by the Obelisk Road, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1896, 2377, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2754 and 2754, and the messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2.

The above property is held by the mortgagor under a lease dated the 20th day of December 1862 for the term of 99 years with a covenant for perpetual renewal, and is subject to the payment of the monthly rent, of Rs. 400.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, the Solicitors of the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A COLLECTION will be made in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas on SUNDAY EVENING next, on behalf of the SUFFERERS by the present European War.

C. T. WILSON,
Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Cathedral Vestry, 12th September 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of DEWSEY BHIMA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DEWKABAI, widow of Visram Dewsey, deceased........ Applicant

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed applicant has applied for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Dewsey Bhima, deceased. Dated this 13th day of September 1870.

THACKER AND CHALK, Applicant's Proctors.

G[illegible] WAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 5,000 Tons of FRESH COAL, to be delivered before the 30th November.

The whole of the Coal to be subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent; to be weighed on delivery, or taken at bill of lading weight, less an allowance for wastage at the Company's option.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Coal," specifying distinctly the description of the Coal and date of shipment, will be received at the Company's office up to noon of the 19th instant. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 13th September, 1870.

FOR SALE, at Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee, FOUR COTTON PRESSES (two at each place) belonging to the Apollo Press Company, Limited. They are West's Geometrical Patent, worked by manual labor, conveniently situated for business, and well worth the attention of Cotton Merchants.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. BREUL, at Oomrawuttee, or to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

HARMONIUMS
FOR
THE DRAWING ROOM.

Prices moderate, to close consignment.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED.

RHINE WINES—Niersteimer.
Oppenheimer.
Rudesheimer.
Hochheimer.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.
GUINNESS' STOUT, by FRIEND.
CLARETS, in Quarts and Pints.

Orders registered by
J. NEUBERG.

A GENTLEMAN requires LODGINGS and BOARD in a Private Family in the Fort, where only one Boarder is kept. Apply by letter, stating charges, to ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, 7, Forbes Street.

WANTED immediately a DONKEY ENGINE for FEEDING BOILER.—6 inches Stroke, Diameter of Plunger 3 inches. Apply to ROBINSON & Co., Nesbit Lane.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of NOWROJEE SORABJEE SUBADAR CEASES with our China Firm from THIS DAY.

શાહ નરશી કેશવજીની કું

SHAH NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1870.

BREAKFAST
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"by a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND-MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th, to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY the 14th day of September next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on MONDAY the 15th day of August 1870.

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

THE CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Carwar Company (Limited) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that PREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1869—the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,
D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.—MAJOR-GENERAL FRANK ADAMS, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of FRANK ADAMS, late of Mhow, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of Farnham, in the County of Surrey, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on or about the 19th day of September 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with Will annexed) were on the 22nd day of August 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to General CADWALLADER ADAMS, residing at Belgaum, in the Presidency of Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment of Foot, and Brigadier-General Commanding the Belgaum District, are required on or before the 8th day of October 1870 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to ARTHUR ROBARTS ADAMS, of No. 7 King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law and GEORGE BUTLER STONEY, Captain in the Army Staff Office of Pensioners of Belfast in Ireland (the Executors named in the said Will), having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Proctors, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLAIS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SURPLUS STOCK FOR SALE

AT EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING—FOR CASH ONLY.

Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England. 4 Vols.	Rs. 42 0
Broom's Commentaries on Laws of England. 4 vols	31 8
Adddison's Law of Contracts	19 0
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Carlyle's Frederick the Great. 7 vols	26 4
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Dean Stanley's Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey	10 8
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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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BETTS' MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR	Rs. 1 0
ATLAS DE LA GUERRE	2 8
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PHILLIPS'S MAP OF SEAT OF WAR	1 0
WYLD'S MAP OF SEAT OF WAR	
WYLD'S POST MAP OF EUROPE	18 0
CRUCHLEY'S GERMANY AND PART OF FRANCE (as far as Sedan)	10 0

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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London Society—Jan. to June 1870	Rs. 6 12
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Art Journal 1869	18 0
Leisure Hour 1869	4 8
Illustrated London News—Jan. to June 1869	11 4
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Tyndall's Notes on Electricity	1 0
Ponton's Earthquakes and Volcanoes	1 8
Lenormant's Ancient History of the East, vol. 2	4 0
Lacordaire's (Pere) Sermons at Notre Dame	3 12
Atlas de la Guerre	2 8
D. G. Rosetti's Poems	7 8
Charles Dickens' Speeches	4 12

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SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY..........ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
POONA..........EAST STREET.
CALCUTTA..........BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

∴ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.
HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Rare Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..........Quarts.
„ 4 „ ....Pints.
„ 12 „ ....Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.
CORDON BLEU,
A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 „
Ditto two Stars	24 „
Ditto three Stars	29 „
Lelegard's Champagne	30 „
Stewart's Portwine	20 „
John Beggs' Whiskey	Rs. 17 per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

MUNROE & Co.'s COOPER.

Quarts..........at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints..........„ 3 „

MESSRS. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at..........Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „ Do. ....„ 18 „
Cognac „ Do. ....„ 16 „

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at..........„ 14 „

AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at..........Rs. 30 „
Pints in 2 „ „ ....„ 16 „

MESSRS. ROBB MOORE & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at..........Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
MEDOC (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (Bounevialle and Sibille, Breakfast Claret)	„	10 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (Bounevialle and Sibille. Dinner Wine)	„	14 0	...
BRANDY.			
HENNESSY'S, 3 Stars	„	29 0	...
Do 2 do	„	24 0	...
Do 1 do	„	21 0	...
MARTELL'S	„	20 0	...
BEER.			
BASS'S BEER (bottled by Stone)	„	5 8	4 0
TENNENT'S BEER	„	5 0	3 4
PORTER.			
GUINNESS'	„	5 0	3 8
TENNENT'S	„	5 0	3 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	„	12 0	6 8
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils	„	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE, Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system, patented	„	30 0	16 0
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	„	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	„	15 8	...

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

JUST RECEIVED, via the Suez Canal, from the well known ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX:—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FROUSAC VIEUX (full flavoured wine)	„	15 0	8 0
COGNAC, Fine Champagne	„	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	„	21	...
Do. Bois (many years in wood)	„	19	...
Do. Old	„	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8.

FINE SPARKLING..........Qts. Rs. 32 Pints Rs. 17-8
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup..........„ 27 „ 14-8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—HOCK NONPAREIL	Rs. 36	Rs. 19 8
„ MOSELLE Do.	36	19 8
„ Do. MUSCATEL	32	17 8
STILL—MOSELLE BRAUNBERGER	25	—
„ HOCK JOHANNISBERGER	42	22 0
„ „ MARCOBRUNNER	34	—
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	34	—
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	26	14 0
„ „ HOCHHEIMER	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—CHATEAU MOUTON	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ „ RAUZAN	25 0	14 0
„ „ PALMER	22 0	12 0
„ „ LAFOSE	18 8	10 8
„ ST. JULIEN	17 0	10 0
„ CANTENAC	15 8	9 0
„ MEDOC	13 8	—
„ HAUT SAUTERNES	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—CHAMBERTIN, Red	32 0	17 0
„ NUITS, Red	26 0	—
„ MACON, Red	21 0	—
„ CHABLIS, White	22 0	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
„ Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in cask, 1 dozen in a case	21

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
„ Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
„ Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, VIRGIN	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM
may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder..........12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)..........Rs. 1 „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office, JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

GREAT REDUCTION
ON
CATALOGUE PRICES
BY
SOUNDY & Co.

Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Stock to make room for heavy Shipments to arrive at the end of the Rains, we are offering our Goods at great reductions for CASH.

Constituents ordering from our Catalogue will observe, from the quotations at foot of this advertisement, the enormous Discount and the great advantages to be derived from purchasing Goods during the next two months.

Every article enumerated in the Catalogue is of the very best quality and manufacture, and selection can be made from the largest Stock in Bombay.

TERMS

CASH—with order, or on delivery of Goods in Bombay.

DISCOUNTS.

20 per cent. on all Goods in the Catalogue; except GOLD ARTICLES, HALL MARKED SILVER WARE, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MATHEMATICAL and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, and ICE-MAKING MACHINES, on these Goods a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

Catalogues to be had on application

SOUNDY AND Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

HAVE the pleasure of submitting the following List of Articles, which they are offering at Discount Prices. Full particulars are to be found in their Catalogue which may be had on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c.

TRAVELLING OR DRESSING BAGS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

DESKS, WRITING SETS, AND WORK BOXES.

ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS
SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED.

CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS

PLAYING CARDS.

STATIONERY.

INKSTANDS,
FOR OFFICE AND TRAVELLING USE, OF EVERY VARIETY.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s CELEBRATED
WRITING AND COPYING INKS

STEEL AND QUILL PENS,
BY MITCHELL AND OTHERS.

COPYING PRESSES.

MISCELLANIES
FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

GOLD, SILVER & IVORY PENCIL CASES

ALBUMS
OF ALL SIZES.

BINOCULARS.

FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES.

MATERIALS FOR ARTISTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

RICHLY ELECTRO SILVER WARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.

CARRE'S
ICE MAKING MACHINES.

TABLE LAMPS,
ARGAND AND ARGYLE.

TENT LAMPS.

DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTERS.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS

INIFLUTES.

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.

ORCHESTRINAS.

FLUTINAS.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN CONCERTINAS

PIANOFORTE STOOLS.
&c. &c. &c.

SOUNDY & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,300	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	600
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered MercantileBk. of I. L. & China	275
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	125
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,570
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	168
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,070
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
200	500	all	33½do.	Do. New	550
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co	3,000
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	6,000	all	246 p*	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,350
1,000	5,000	2,500	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	840
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	315
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400 ex.
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	450 p*	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	22
	5	191	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...		East India Bank's	22
	20	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	700
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & BengalS.S.	15
	5,000	2,700		Bombay Sh	350
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
600	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
don	At sight	1s. 10½d.
ondon Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
alcutta	At sight	100½d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	113¾
Five percent	107
Four percent	97¾
Four & half percent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five percent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15years' Debenture Loans	108
10years' do. do	105
5years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—9TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-6, or 2-10 discount.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-9, 113-10, and 113-12.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,450.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 127.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 246 per £20.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, at Rs. 290 for cash.

—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(From CARRINGTON & Co.'s CIRCULAR, Sept. 10.)

THE freight market at the present time is exceedingly dull. There is very little demand for tonnage, either for present or time shipment, and rates are decidedly weaker than when we last wrote. There is a considerable amount of disengaged tonnage in port, which is made up by 16 Iron ships 17,800 tons, 6 Wooden vessels 7,300 tons, 8 American, 9,100 tons, or in all about 34,000 tons. There are 18 vessels over 90 days out from the United Kingdom.

HONGKONG.—17TH AUG., 1870.

OPIUM.—Patna, New,		$547½
	Old,	...
	Benares, New,	515
	Old,	...
	Malwa,	6?0
	Turkey,	850
COTTON.—Bombay,		18 to 21
	Calcutta,	17 to 20
	Ningpo,	25·25
	Shanghai,	23 to 24
	Tientsin,	23
Camphor,		15·25 to 15·50
Quicksilver,		64 to 65
Saltpetre,		5·80 to 6·258

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/4.

,, Private Bills, 4/4½.

,, with Documents, 4/5.

On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225½.

,, Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225½.

Sycee, of 100 touch, 6¾ per cent prem.

Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $23·45 per tael.

Bar Silver, 8¾ per cent prem.

Cargoes.—Per Deccan.—For England, 759 bales Silk. For France, 200 bales Silk and 15 bales Cocoons.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Raines, Colonel, 95th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Macpherson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Umballa.

Saulez, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Molony, Colonel, 25th Regiment M. N. I., to join, to Cannanore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Flora	Sharer	Cochin.
	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Golconda, Coleman, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Emeu, Perrins, to China.

Ship Lizzie Williams, Henry, to Cochin.

The ship Stag, to Mahi, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
9	Mahratta (s)	Lang	Moulmein, Sept. 3.
	Moulmein	Heasman	Akyab, Sept. 6.
	Olga	White	London, July 29.
	Chalmette	Waite	Liverpool, May 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
8	Meinam (F S)		Calcutta.
	Scotia (s)		Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept			
8	Palmyra		Mauritius.
	Mary Scott		Coconada.
	Meinam (F S)		Galle.

Passengers sailed per Meinam, F S—From Madras to Marseilles—Mr. Dumin and child, and Rev Guillon.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, ESQ.
W. NICOL, ESQ.
J. F. MOIR, ESQ.
PERCY LEITH, ESQ.

BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communicat on which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, ESQ., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, ESQ., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.	W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, Esq.
J. W. BROWN, Esq.	REV. J. PATON.
HENRY CONDER, Esq.	A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E.	N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
H. D. DODS, Esq.	G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq.	JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—3, HORNBY ROW.
(Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by
HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes .... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class .... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes .... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music .... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRIESTLEY—September 13th, at Kalbadavie, the wife of Mr. Joseph Priestley, of a son.

DEATH.

JORDAN—September 13th, at Oak Lane, Fort, Mrs. Anna Jordan, mother of the late Arratoon Jordan, Esq., aged 95 years. The funeral will leave the Armenian Church, Meadow Street, at 3 P.M. Friends are requested to accept of this intimation.

MACKENZIE—September 3rd, at Bombay, Henry, the youngest son of Alexander and Sophia Mackenzie, aged 22 years 8 months and 11 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BOALTH—August 28th, at Coconada, the wife of W. Boalth, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Madras Army, of a daughter.

SPURR—August 24th, at Neemuch, Rajpootana, the wife of T. Spurr, Esq., C.E., of the Department Public Works, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BLUNT—September 1, at Futtehgurh, the wife of Mr. Henry Blunt, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

WHAT are the chances of an early peace? The circular of M. Jules Favre we looked upon, the moment it appeared, as a favourable sign. The declared intentions of the King were to make war, not against France, but against the Empire and the Army, and the Army and the Empire have both been overthrown. The Republicans were also decidedly opposed to the war, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a perfect right to call the attention of the King to each of these declarations, and to ask whether, under the new conditions, war would continue against the Republic. Nor, even before such a sacrifice was demanded, was the positive refusal to cede an inch of territory at all out of place, because no Government could tell an enemy that it was ready to surrender territory, or, by silence, seem to imply acquiescence. Under these circumstances, therefore, it would appear that peace would depend on the moderation of the King, and it might be inferred that, if he asked for no portion of France, peace, on some other basis, might be negotiated. On the other hand, the success of the Germans has been hitherto so astounding as to warrant the exaction of heavy penalties, and form some excuse for a departure from the line of moderation.

Now, although we hold that the Germans would be justified in taking territory as a security—a material guarantee for the future—we greatly doubt the wisdom of that course. Menaced with disruption, perpetually threatened with loss of territory themselves, the Germans may say, that having obtained the upper hand, they will put it out of the power of France to play over again the policy of Louis XIV. and Napoleon; and as the French, if victors, would have taken the left bank of the Rhine, as far as Belgium, or a large strip of it, so they, the Germans, will resume possession of the whole of the left bank, take in Alsace, even if they do not claim Lorraine. And they have the right to do that; even if it were done solely for the purpose of proving that a nation whose policy is to take territory from others, is liable to lose territory of its own. Many persons, imposed upon by French pretensions, would shriek aloud, but their cries only afford additional proof of the false light in which they regard France, and of the extent to which her policy of domineering has been successful. Had it not been for that policy, there would have been no war. Were not Europe kept in a state of apprehension, lest French honour and French interests and French interpretations of the rights of France, might break out into armed violence at any moment, Europe would not need to spend so much money on arms and armies. The Germans have had special reason for apprehension, since the avowed policy of France, of Bonapartist and Orleanist alike, was to dictate the territorial and political arrangements of Germany. The arguments, both military and political, for taking territory, are very strong, and, morally, there would be a justification for the adoption of that course.

Nevertheless, we think that the highest kind of expediency points to a different line. First, it would be more magnanimous to refrain from securing territorial guarantees. The Alsatians and Lorrainers are as French as the Parisians, and would be sulky subjects. The loss of territory would rankle in the heart of the whole nation, and increase the chances of future war. No doubt, the military position of Germany would be better were her frontier carried to the western slopes of the Vosges mountains; better still, perhaps, were it thrust forward to the line of the Moselle. But the immense advantages, thus attained, would be counterbalanced by the discontent of the people, the suspicion that would spring up in other countries, and the hatred, certain to be active at no distant date, which would possess the French nation. Even in 1815, Wellington would not consent to slice off these provinces from France, and the reason he advanced holds good now—that the Government which signed the treaty of cession would thereby sign its own death-warrant. It is unwise to grasp at military advantages so extensive. We believe that were Luxembourg ceded to Germany, ample military advantages would be secured; and one of the conditions of peace might well be the sanction of France to the acquisition of Luxembourg by purchase from the King of Holland, who was ready to sell it to a Bonaparte. The other condition might be—payment of the expenses of the war, and the surrender of all ships and merchandize captured at sea.

Judging from their past, we are inclined to believe that the Germans will be moderate—they know the power of wise moderation—and will not ask for territory with any persistency, if at all. The object of German statesmen is to consolidate Germany; the object of the war was to remove an imperious obstacle to that consolidation; and that object has been attained. Further prosecution of the war—unless the French refuse fair conditions—would be unwise. A German army is not a machine fitted for prolonged aggressive warfare. That is the reason why Germany, with its existing military constitution, will not, or rather cannot, pursue an aggressive policy towards foreign states. Virtually the Germans have been waging a defensive war; and the army would become discontented—the German people would become discontented—were the war, in its m tive, to become offensive. Politically, the Germans would gain enormously in Europe, were they to make a moderate peace, and abstain from exercising their just right to resume possession of old German ground. There is another reason for magnanimity. Although triumphant in a military sense—having shut up one army, and having captured another with its Emperor—although German armies are before Paris, yet, if Paris choses to resist, Paris cannot be easily taken, possibly cannot be taken at all. The German military writers, themselves, admit that there is only one point—the northern side, St. Denis and Aubervilliers—where an attack is at all feasible. To break in here, and at the same time to cover the operation and keep open the lines of communication, would require 300,000 men! Nothing is certain in war. A little accident, a lucky stroke by the enemy, a display of uncommon valour or unusual audacity, might ruin the whole campaign. No doubt when Strasburg, Metz, Verdun, and Toul had fallen, a German army obliged to retreat from before Paris, would find a secure line of defence and future offence behind the Meuse; and could not well be ruined altogether. But wherefore risk an event, unlikely-looking now, yet certainly not at all impossible? By displaying a wise moderation at this crisis, the reputation of the Germans would rise as high in statesmanship as it has done in arms; the position of Germany in Europe would be equally exalted; and searchingly considered, no real security for the future would be in the least degree neglected. An army from Luxembourg turns the line of the Moselle as completely as an army from the Sarre turns the line of the Vosges. An army about Luxembourg, in a defensive war, would prevent the invasion of South Germany, by threatening Lorraine and the roads to Paris. In our judgment, the acquisition of Luxembourg would be the complement to the present frontier, and afford the Germans all the facilities for offensive or defensive war of which a great nation, relying mainly on its troops and superb organization, can really stand in need. Yet, we repeat, so far as right goes, so far as French doctrine and French practice go, Germany would be entitled to demand and obtain Lottringen and Elsass; and we can only take exception to that course on the ground that it would be wiser and more magnanimous, and would afford a stronger ground for the future peace of Europe, were Germany to rest satisfied with a money indemnity, and the recognition by France of a cession, for a consideration, of Luxembourg to Germany.

WE understand that a telegram has been received in Bombay, stating that Rear-Admiral Cockburn will leave Southampton on the 1st of October to relieve Sir Leopold Heath in the command of this station.

THE Public Works Conference takes place at at Poona in the course of this month.

THE fall of rain at Mahableshwur till the 31st August was 205 inches and 37 cents.

THE Government of India has cancelled the contemplated removal of H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers from Rangoon to Tonghoo and Thyatmeo.

BEFORE last mail left Europe, a detachment of Volunteers had arrived at Marseilles from Alexandria, commanded by Captain Girard, who [illegible]

A LETTER from Peshawur, dated the 2nd inst., states "that the Khyber Pass had been opened on the 31st ultimo under the new arrangements. The Ameer's dak passed through safely and also a *kafila* from Dahca, which had for a time hesitated to undertake the journey."

FROM the weather report of the Sholapore collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August, it appears that the present condition of the crops was not so favourable as could be desired. Fever and cattle disease prevailed in some of the talookas.

WE see from a letter in the "Indian Daily News" that the poor old m of seventy, who was imprisoned at Serampore for non-payment of the income-tax, has been released after being kept in confinement for a week, as it was found he had no means of paying. So much for Mr. Chapman's assertion that the tax falls only on the rich!

"THE Madras Native Army has been reduced! The announcement"—we quote from the "Madras Mail"—"may perhaps startle our readers, but it is nevertheless true. From a Circular Order by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, we learn that the strength of every native infantry regiment is to be reduced from 600 to 584 privates. *i. e.*, by 16 men, and in almost every regiment the reduction has already been made. So that while the Army List now shows forty N. I. regiments to be in existence, the actual strength is somewhat less than thirty-nine. This is, we fear, but the thin end of the wedge, and may prove to be the forerunner of still further reductions."

THE Auditors' Report on the Bombay Municipal Accounts for 1868 has just been published. It is dated the 24th ult. The Auditors state "that the delay in the completion of the audit was chiefly caused by the fact that from the numerous statements required from the Controller by the Bench and Finance Committee, the books were not available for examination by us until March of this year. We regret the delay, but it must be remembered that in addition to the usual audit for 1868 we have had to make a most tedious and troublesome examination into other matters on which the Bench desired a special examination and report from us."

THE PERSIAN GULF.

A LETTER from Muscat, dated 5th current, received by the steamer which arrived from the Gulph on Tuesday, informs us that Syed Toorkee had landed at Soor, and was soon to march on to Muscat. Azan Bin Ghas had met with several repulses, and one rumour has it that he was defeated with heavy loss.—*Sindian.*

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.

THE Government Telegraph Office has received the following telegram from Malta :—"Berne office notifies suspension of telegraphic communication with stations in following departments—Aisne, Aube, Ardennes, Cote d'Or, Haute-Marne, Nord, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, Bas-rhin, Haut-rhin, Haute-Saone, Somme Seine, Seine-et-Loire, Seine-et-Marne, Vosges, Youne. Telegrams containing news for press and treating about supplies for army admitted."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, will sail this morning for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs Stranack and infant, Mr A H Anderson, Mr H W Gibson, Veterinary Surgeon Bray, Mrs Smithett and child, Mr James Milne, Colonel W H Saulez, and Mr Farran.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE following passengers, per s.s. Rangoon, sailed from Calcutta on the 11th September :—

For Suez—Mr and Mrs T C Hide.

For Southampton—Mr Kennedy, Mr Alexander Ford, Mrs Dodd, Miss Dodd, Mrs Stynas, Mr Archibald Todd, Mr W T Berners, infant, and ayah, Mr Wakefield, and Mr Garrde.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 8-50 A.M.

It is officially announced that the King of Italy gave orders yesterday to the royal troops to enter the Pope's territory.

It is stated that the Government of the United States has expressed its willingness to offer its good services for mediation if requested by the belligerents.

The German Consul at Bombay has received an official telegram from the Foreign Office at Berlin, of which the subjoined is a translation :—

BERLIN, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 2-55 P.M.
(*Via Russia.*)

To Consul GUMPERT, Bombay.

Official Telegram to the Queen, dated Rheims, 11th September, 10 o'clock at night.—Sad intelligence from Laon, where the citadel was blown in the air yesterday after capitulation and after our troops had occupied it. Fifty men (German) and 300 Gardes Mobile (French) killed; many mutilated. Wilhelm of Mecklenburg wounded. Without doubt treachery at work.—WILLIAM R.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 12TH SEPT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day has been firm. American descriptions were dearer and Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

LAON.

LAON, the scene of the tragedy reported by telegraph yesterday, is the capital of the Aisne Department, and lies 52 miles W. S. W. of Mezieres, and 74 miles N. E. of Paris. The town stands on the summit of a steep hill, and is not much more than a mile in length, narrow in the centre and expanding at either extremity, and surrounded by old walls, flanked with numerous small towers. It has a large Gothic cathedral with four towers, rebuilt in 1114; a large old abbey; a public library, extensive barracks, a remarkable leaning tower, two hospitals, a town hall, communal college, theatre, *depôt de mendicité*, &c. It is the seat of a tribunal of original jurisdiction; and has manufactures of nails, leather, copperas, earthenware, &c. Coarse woollens, and some other articles, are made in the *depôt de mendicité*. Laon has been sometimes supposed, but on no good grounds, to occupy the site of the *Bibrax* mentioned by Cæsar. In the middle ages it was distinguished by its industry and wealth; its bishopric was one of the most lucrative in the kingdom; and the position and importance of the town made it be regarded as a kind of second capital. It was, however, far more distinguished by the spirit which animated its inhabitants, and by their persevering efforts to emancipate themselves from the feudal tyranny of their bishops, and to establish a municipal government and the regular administration of justice under magistrates of their own selection. They succeeded in establishing a government of this sort so early as the year 1110; and maintained it, at the cost of many great sacrifices, for above two centuries, or till 1331, when it was finally abolished by a royal ordinance. Laon was, in 1814, the scene of some severe fighting between the French and the allies. The Prussians under Blucher having occupied the town, their position was unsuccessfully attacked on the 9th of March, by the French, under Napoleon; and the Prussians having cut to pieces and dispersed the corps of Marmont during the night, Napoleon was obliged to withdraw from before the town on the 11th.

POONA RACES, 1870.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 13TH SEPT.

1ST RACE.—THE KIRKEE STAKES of Rs. —— presented by officers of the Royal Artillery, for all Arabs. Weight for age 1 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. rules. Winners once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance 5 G. M. ¾ mile. To close and name the day before the race. Gentlemen riders. Stakes Rs. 525.

shyre......1

					st	lbs		
H H Aga Khan's	b	a	h	Shahin	10	13	Capt Stack	2
Mr William's	b	a	c	Ranger	8	7		0
Mr England's	b	a	h	Don Juan	9	4	Mr Martin	0
Mr Hogg's	b	a	c	Dubious	10	0	Owner	0
Mr Stewart's	b	a	h	Damascus	10	3	Capt Phillips	0
H H Aga Khan's	b	a	h	Fluck	9	12	Willoughby	0

2ND RACE.—THE SASSOON CUP, presented by the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I. Value 100 G. M. For, all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Previous winners once 5 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. 2½ miles. Entrance—1st May 5 G. M., 1st June 10 G. M. 1st Aug. 20 G. M., when the race will be closed. Stakes Rs. 900.

					st	lbs		
H. H. Aga Khan's	g	a	h	Khusro	9	13	Syed	1
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	g	a	h	Greybeard	9	13	Mr. R.	2
Mr. Roberts'	c	a	h	Rombus	9	13	Finch	0
Mr. Field's	c	a	h	Giraffe	9	13	Hastings	0

3RD RACE.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Weight for age. Winners during or before the meeting to carry extra, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M., 1st June 10 G. M., 1st July 20 G. M., 1st Aug. 30 G. M. A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 2 miles. Stakes Rs. 1,350.

					st	lbs		
Major Crosbie's	b	aus	g	Viceroy	8	6	Rowjee	1
Mr. Field's	b	aus	f	Octavia	9	2	Hastings	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	b	a	h	S Sherali	7	11	W. Brewtey	0

4TH RACE.—HAJEE EBRAHIM JEETAYKUR'S CUP.—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Weight 8 st. Winner once during the meeting to carry 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance on 1st May 5 G. M. 1st July 15 G. M., 1st Aug. 25 G. M., when the race will close with a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile and a distance. Stakes Rs. 2,250.

					st.	lbs.		
H H Aga Khan's	g	a	c	Silvertail	8	0	Brewty	1
Major Crosbie's	g	a	c	Nonpareil	8	0	Rowjee	2
Mr William's	b	a	h	Red Rover	8	0	Donaldson	0
Mr Field's	b	a	h	Zilzilla	8	0	J Brewty	0
Mr Stewart's	b	a	h	Damascus	8	0	Challoner	0
H H Aga Khan's	g	a	h	Baberali	8	0	Syed	0

5TH RACE.—THE CHARGER STAKES.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all *bona-fide* chargers, in possession of, and ridden by, the owner three months prior to the race, regularly on parade, the property of officers of the Division. Entrance 3 G. M. 10 st 7 lb. G. R. ¾ mile. To close and name the day before the race. Stakes Rs. 135.

					st	lbs		
Capt H 's	g	aus	geld	Emigrant	10	4	Owner	1
Mr Johnson's	g	a	h	Shalien	10	7	Mr Durrant	0
Lieut Holley's	g	a	h	Shamrock	10	7	Willoughby	0

IN THE MATTER OF AMEER KHAN.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

MR. JUSTICE NORMAN—Immediately after the discharge of the rule for a *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* to bring up the body of Ameer Khan, Mr. Anstey applied that a writ of *mainprize* should be issued, in order that Ameer Khan might be admitted to bail. The proceeding is one which in England has become wholly obsolete. Mr. Anstey was not able to refer to any case in which such a writ had been granted in modern times. In Jenkes' case, Lord Nottingham, after careful consideration of the old precedents which had been referred to, came to the conclusion that though in old times the writ of *mainprize* had issued, the right to such writ had been abolished by the statute 28 Ed. III. Lord Eldon in Crowley's Case (2 Swanton 45) cites that opinion without appearing to dissent from it. Lord Coke (2 Institute, 190) says the writ of *mainprize* is taken away by 28 Ed. III. Sir Mathew Hale, in his Pleas of the Crown (vol. 2, p. 143) seems to think that there are cases in which the writ of *mainprize* may still issue. But without going into the question whether there is any case in which a writ of *mainprize* could be issued in England at the present day, there are two conclusions answering to this application. In the first place the writ only issues when the *party is bailable* and has offered sufficient sureties to the Sheriff or others who have authority to bail him, and he or they have refused to admit the applicant to bail (See Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, 563). But the Regulation under the provisions of which Ameer Khan is confined, authorizes his detention absolutely and unconditionally, and gives him no right to demand to be liberated on bail. Secondly.—The writ is one which issues only on the ordinary or Common Law side of the High Court of Chancery in England. By the 17th clause of the Charter of 1774 it was ordained that the Supreme Court should be a *Court of Equity*, having power to administer justice according to the rules and practice of the Court of Chancery in England. The powers of the Court of Chancery as a Court of Common Law to issue writs such as that now in question, do not appear to have been conferred on the Supreme Court. Nor is there anything in the charter of the High Court on which any pretension to issue such writ could be founded. The application is therefore refused.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE river is still very high for this season of the year, the Bukkur guage reading over 11 feet: the Sukkur Canal gates are not yet open, I hear, owing to the plentiful supply afforded by the flood waters. There seems to be such a plentiful supply of water over the province at present, that so far as that essential is concerned the crops ought to be first-rate, and individuals are not wanting who prophesy unusually large rubbee crops this year; at present it must be allowed that they have reason on their side.

Everyone passing through Kotree, where formerly the Indian Navy reigned supreme, must have wondered, how in these days of sanitary improvement the old fort should have been allowed to stand, more especially as it embraced within its walls the Civil Hospital, a building of all others for which one would suppose a free circulation of air was required. This fort, built by our engineers in 1845, is now being demolished to give light and air to those who reside within its limits, and, amongst others, the doctor in charge of the above hospital ought to rejoice greatly thereat, as he will now have an opportunity of giving his science fair play. The trees—there are heaps of trees in Kotree—are also being lopped considerably, in order to aid ventilation as much as possible. From other parts of the province there is not, as far as I have been able to learn, any news worth recording; in fact, it seems to me that all this kind of information comes by fits and starts—one week a correspondent may be deluged and hardpushed to condense and insert all he has heard, while the next may be perfectly bare of all topics of interest, and the wretched scribe thrown, in consequence, entirely on his own resources.

Some time back I told you that Government had given a lac of rupees towards our wonderful and palatial Napier Barracks, two of which have been completed, two of which are in hand, and the remainder may be inspected any time these hundred years to come. This lac having been given, the contractors naturally set to work to make all necessary arrangements, and to push on these barracks to completion as far as the money would go; by the time, however, that these arrangements were completed, Government repented, and the lac was withdrawn. Some wags rejoice at this, and say, "So much the better for the chances of the reduction or removal of the income tax next year." For my part, though I hate the income tax like fun, I must say I think that the withdrawal is hard lines on the contractors, more especially as this is by no means the first pecuniary disappointment they have met with in this contract at the hands of a liberal Government. There is also a great scarcity of money again this year for the Harbour Works. At this rate these will not be finished while Sind belongs to Bombay. Taken all in all, however, I don't suppose one ought to grumble too much, for this scarcity of coin is a very prevalent complaint just now with private individuals as well as with Government.

A committee to inspect and report upon Railway rolling stock as regards its capability of conveying troops, horses, guns, &c., similar to those lately held in Bombay and Poona, has been sitting here for the last week or ten days, but what on earth Government require such particular information on these points for, no one can tell. I should have thought that the despatch of troops for Abyssinia would have been one of the best possible tests the authorities could have had regarding the abilities of the several companies for the quick and safe despatch of bodies of men and horses. At that time, it is well known, that all did their very best for the interests of their respective departments, and the data obtained from their exertions ought to have served for all purposes; but no, this course was altogether too plain and simple for the present Government, and the whole thing, to make it *puckha*, has to be gone over again: consequently we have had men jumping in and out [illegible] occupy measured to three places of decimals, horses carefully placed in boxes and vans, only to be speedily removed—the simple fact being lost sight of that men on actual service, and working with an object, can and will do double the amount of packing in half the time and space that they would demand under other conditions. However, as we are Government servants we have, I presume, no right to grumble at Government work.

The Indo-British School being some thousands of rupees short of a sum required to build new school houses and a suitable residence for the master and mistress, the committee bethought themselves of giving a performance to help themselves. This no doubt is a good move, and no one will grudge the two rupees they gave for the performance which came off during the past week; but for my part I can never understand how it is that funds are invariably wanting for Church of England institutions, whereas a redundancy of coin would seem to be with that of Rome. Take our own case here in Kurrachee as an example. We have now two schools, one under the management of each of the above denominations. That of the English Church is conducted in two separate buildings, both utterly unfit for the purpose, both low and in an unhealthy locality, both in want of funds for their improvement; on the other hand, we have a large and roomy edifice, newly built, in an airy situation and imparting, unless I am grossly mistaken (and I am not often that,) a superior education to the first, and I have certainly heard that children can be educated in the Roman Catholic school here without reference to their religious denomination. No one who has thought of the subject can deny that the new school even now successfully competes with the old, and bids fair ere long to distance it. I have no wish to draw odious comparisons; I can but speak of things as I find them, and I certainly cannot understand the want of support experienced by the Indo-British school, unless indeed it arises from the cause mentioned above.

So far as imports are concerned, though business during the week has been exceedingly limited, a decidedly better feeling is perceptible, and dealers have shown an inclination to advance on last week's prices. The war telegrams may have something to do with this, as by the latest advices there seems to be some prospect of peace, where originally there was none, but the smallness of stocks in first hands must also have made itself felt. As to the exports, the present state of the home markets has prevented business in cotton, and dealers will not submit to a reduction so as to admit of a fair margin on ruling prices, hence the only shipments going forward are entirely on native account. The Nelly has sailed for Cochin, under charter as I mentioned in my last, and the Granite City, from London, has arrived; this vessel accepted at home, I believe, an open charter to load at Java, the exact terms I cannot say. The Channel Light has taken berth for London, and engaged 3,500 bags of rape seed at 38s. 9d. per ton of 17 cwt., also a small quantity of oil in casks. We have quite enough seed in Kurrachee to load another vessel, but the natives are apparently waiting to see how their shipments in the Olinda answer before risking any more. The Jupiter, under German colours, has, after some little difficulty, secured a cargo, and will probably sail during the current spring tides. There is no further intelligence of the Richmond.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 13th Sept., 9-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 77, barometer 29·95, rainfall 19 cents.

VINGORLA, 13th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 75, rainfall 5 cents.

CANNANORE, 13th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 79, barometer 29·930.

TUTICORIN, 13th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·82.

MANGALORE, 13th Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

JENKINS IN POONA.

WE are delighted to recognise once more our old friend Jenkins. He is not in the least deteriorated by the climate; in fact, his fancy has become if anything more playful, his imagination more brilliant. He was present at the theatricals at Government House, having taken a third-class ticket from Bombay, with the other servants. His disdain of Lindley Murray and his acrobatic grammar are as prominent as usual. That kindness of heart, which prompts him to deal so largely in butter, is as delicately conspicuous as ever.

Jenkins, from behind the door, has given us a most perfect, if ungrammatical, description of the private theatricals at Government House, Poona, 6th September. He hopes to see "more frequently than hitherto the stage flourish in the reception Halls of our Rulers." He is too aspiring, however, for he hopes to see all this "with a Governor-General at Simla a patron of amateur theatricals, and a Governor of Bombay likewise disposed." No, no, Jenkins, you must not expect to see it in such company; stay behind the door, where Mrs. Gamp can look over your manuscript, when "so disposed." There is a delightful mistiness about the above which suggests liquor. Let us say Jenkins has now taken glass No. 1.

It appears that Jenkins has been "drawn more together" by "innocent amusements and pleasures," and that he "forgets carking cares" in that position. Very likely, indeed. We recollect perfectly that sour apples used to draw us together very much indeed, and that when so drawn by those innocent pleasures we quite forgot all our carking cares.

Jenkins, recollect this: alliteration is the soul of composition. "Cares" always "cark."

Q.—What is a "theatrical"? Jenkins says: "The theatricals . . . were good in every respect, from the stage-manager and prompter to that brilliant star, Miss —— (Cecilia Moonshine); all deserve our warmest thanks and most sincere congratulations."

A.—A "theatrical" appears to be either a stage-manager, a prompter, or a "brilliant star"! We sincerely congratulate that theatrical, the prompter.

Jenkins' brilliant fancy pictures the prompter blushing modestly as he is complimented and thanked—the latter warmly. (Glass No. 2.)

In the next paragraph Jenkins gets into the hands of the fairies, and is dropped in a hard-cushioned stall. How interesting to observe the progressive effects of champagne on his imagination!

Now we plunge into a running stream of bad grammar, painful but improving.

"'Kester Kedzoz' was perfection itself, and should he ever seek for laurels in any other field, we predict that it awaits him on the boards, in the field of comedy."—Jenkins has arrived at that stage when he mistakes boards for fields, and expects to find laurels in the "Reception Halls of our Rulers." "It awaits him." What on earth is "it"? On reflection, we find "*it*" means "*laurels*." This is very bad, Jenkins; your head must be weak to feel three glasses so strongly, for we now arrive at glass No. 3. Jenkins grows tender, not to say maudlin, about this time.

"Many a mother . . . . . felt her eye moistened." Disgraceful! Who moistened it? Jenkins must be thinking of a sponge fight—another "innocent amusement," especially for the moisteners. The mother's helplessness too, under the operation, is painful. It appears she "could not repress" it. What is an "amateur circle," and wherein does it differ from a professional one? Jenkins does not explain, unfortunately. One character, "John Zoyland," "looked the locksmith all over;" "due credit must be bestowed" on him because of his rudeness. Simon Tappeitit used to *eye* people *over*, but it was certainly rude of John Zoyland to look all over the locksmith. He did so before giving him due credit, in order to judge of his solvency by his personal appearance, we suppose, Jenkins is haunted by the word "rendered." The "theatricals" rendered their parts well, and now the Government band renders "Il bacio" equally well. Confusion again, Jenkins. (Glass No. 4.)

Even Jenkins fails in his "repertoire" of words. "Nemo mortalium *omnibus* horis sapit" "He is so delighted he can't say," at witnessing an old friend "rendered so crisp and fresh"—like toast. Fancy Jenkins roasting an old friend before a slow fire to get him crisp and fresh preparatory to buttering him! Cruel Jenkins!

Here he apparently wants to shake hands all [illegible] gratulate all concerned in *it*."

This is the "Boots at the Swan."

We learn a new word in the English language. Somebody "is an accomplished *actrice*." Why not *actress*, Jenkins?

Somebody else excelled Robson, and when another person gained the fair Emily's affections, Jenkins "could all but feel great satisfaction."

Jenkins is accustomed to fall in love with "gentlemanly house-breakers"!

He quite sympathised with "poor Miss Moonshine," and the gentlemanly burglar's story "produced the same interest *on* many" as it did *on* her. (Glass No. 5.)

"After the curtain had fallen a second time under a well-merited thunder of applause, the numerous guests of the evening were invited to *pop* into the Banqueting Hall." Invited to *pop*, were they?

Vulgar, Jenkins! vulgar. Call it champagne. "Many, no doubt, like ourselves" (Jenkins), "drank a silent toast that His Excellency," &c. Jenkins was silent, then, was he? Ah! Jenkins, had you only kept silence and not broken it and the rules of grammar together when you recovered from that toast! He remarks that the Governor is "beloved by all, and his stay among us has always been marked by kindness to every one."

Grateful Jenkins! It pleases us to see that he is thankful for "vails," and would like some more.

Retire, Jenkins, and take Mrs. Gamp with you, to study English grammar and the rules of good taste.

We criticise your harmless little foolishness in a friendly spirit, Jenkins, and will always be most happy to encourage you in the study of your own language.

REPRESENTATION OF MEN.—No. IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RESPECTFUL SIR,—Son Hurridas gone days journey for persuadement to ryots not pay interest on bond rightful due, happeneth therefrom his article much disjointed. I only without college learning compose and heartily pardoning you my imperfections, obediently,

RAMDASS.

LORD NAPIER OF MERCHANTS TOWN.

This peer nobleman, extraordinary ambassador to Peterborough, and succeed Poet Bloomfield in Berlin, grandson of Logarittun Napier and brother two Sir Charles Napier historian in Peninsula and son Ly Sarah Lennox. No connection with the firm conqueror of the Theodore. Polish great, birth court manners, deep hider to the secret bosom, what he think make every body too happy by the kindly speaking, and keep the good appointments for the friend of Government of Madras which now he represent. Great connisseur in fine arts and loving to the smiles of beautiful surrounding syren ladies, write the best, smile is better, smooth talk most, any prior governor that be knighted presidency. Love his own ways and sweetly without storm can manage to happen so. Looking with kind eye on patronage, as annas and pice his gubernatorial celery he boldly say, no claim no nonsense, my friend my friends friend, you can get, this way is loving to all my native eye.

All ladies under age 30 years sorrow for Lordship departure, and all worlds shudder to his succeeding Ayrton. When public reflect on Denison and Pottinger lose in amazement why vilification of the courtly baron and ask if wanting Ayrton or Trevelyan back, and, any other man! As in last paper narration made refusing Dr. David Carson banquet in hall, whereby peoples assertion to eminent comedian writing his article to Allahabad contemporary.

This noblemans in own country night to the thistle (which suppose same poetry, "likes day to the rose.") To much accomplishment he keep to use the latins still and sorrow sad unsucceeding candidates oft betimes recognize classic instructing to the Secretary not do nothing this fellows in ancient latin tongues but never so uncivilly speaking vivâ voce to the no man's for sweetly consideration not to hurt, no feeling, like the Tailyrand speak to congeal his thoughts and Secretary must be hinted to using India rubber.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 12th Sept., 10-21 P.M.; via Turkey, 10th September 4-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th Sept., 2-53 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th Sept., 5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BHOSAWUL, 13th Sept., 3-56 P.M.—Office opened.

JULGAUM, 13th Sept., 6 P.M.—Office closed.

NEWSPAPERS INTERDICTED IN PARIS.

THE *Indépendance Belge* of 13th August says—"The distribution of the *Indépendance* was interdicted yesterday and the day before at Paris. The same measure has been taken against the English journals. We have absolutely no suspicion of the motives which can have caused the new Minister of the Interior to come to this decision, but it seems to us that at this moment, more than ever, it is almost a necessity that foreign journals should be read in France. It is indispensable, in fact, that there should be a counterpoise to the excitement of certain French journals, inspired without doubt by patriotism, but which allow themselves to be drawn into exaggerations, of which the elevation only of the national sentiment can prevent the danger being seen. According to them, for example, the Prussians give themselves up on French soil to every imaginable atrocity, killing, violating, pillaging, whilst it is well known that the Prussians conduct the war, not as savages, but as a civilised nation—if that word may be used when one speaks of a thing so contrary to civilisation as an armed struggle between two peoples."

COMPLICATIONS AT JERUSALEM.

THE *Journal de Débats* of 19th August has the following particulars as to the likelihood of disturbances arising at Jerusalem on account of the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility :—

"Advices through the Havas agency states as follows :—

"According to a telegram received from Jerusalem, the dogma of infallibility would appear to have already given rise to complications more than regretable. The Armenian cathedral of the Holy City possesses precious relics venerated by both Greeks and Latins. The Roman clergy were, on 25th July last, to celebrate mass in that temple.

"On the preceding Monday, the Armenian patriarch declared himself opposed to the presence of a clergy which had just declared itself infallible. Very soon afterwards there were rumours and agitation, and complaints were laid by the Latins before their Consul, who, necessarily, has informed the Legation of the incident. People's minds are extremely irritated.

"The harmony which, since the concessions were obtained, prevailed in the different communions of Jerusalem, is fatally broken. Acts of violence are feared. The Porte proposes, it is said, to send to Jerusalem, as pacifier, Munif-Effendi, whose arrival is impatiently looked for by the local authorities, who see with terror a storm brewing."

EDMOND ABOUT'S ADVENTURES.

SAVERNE, Monday Night, Aug. 8.

WE are not yet invaded, but our communications with Paris and with Strasburg are cut off. Since I am a prisoner, or something very near it, I should like to profit by this hour of respite to seek the cause of our defeats, and the means to save us, if there are any.

Regimental officers, soldiers, and those citizens who have held communication with the army, are unanimous in declaring the ignorance and infatuation of our Generals. Whilst the youngest cadet of the enemy's force is perfectly acquainted with the topography of France, our Generals do not even know their own country. The little square maps which were distributed the other day are merely ridiculous scraps of paper; the staff map, of which we possess far too few copies, has not kept pace with the changes of the country, and such and such a strategic road, finished five years ago or more, is not even marked upon it. Yesterday, at seven o'clock, one of my friends met a General galloping full speed down the valley of La Behrenbach, turning his back upon Phalsburg, whither he thought he was going.

In Lorraine, as in Alsace, the inhabitants offered their services to the military chiefs—some to give the Generals information, others to examine the neighbouring woods. Their offers were declined with lofty contempt. The French army does not reconnoitre for itself, and does not want other people to reconnoitre for it; it thinks itself able to do everything, and the result has shown how well-founded was this belief.

Our officers affirm that in these three battles they have been made to abandon excellent positions, of which the enemy has instantly taken possession. The cavalry swears by its great gods that it was brought to Woerth expressly to be massacred without advantage. At Saverne, on Thursday night, there were two magnificent regiments of cuirassiers. At the moment when they were turning in under their tents the order came to leave immediately for Haguenau. Soon two other regiments of a similar arm descend from Phalsburg, and take the same route. Forty-eight hours later the relics of these four regiments rally themselves as well as they can at Saverne, in the most pitiable condition; many of the men afoot, without helmet or cuirass; others wounded, upon foundered horses. They tell that whilst waiting for M. de Failly, a bloody interlude was played at their expense. They were hurled at charging pace upon the hop-grounds, where an invisible enemy mowed them down with impunity. Not one had the chance to redden his sabre's point, and their losses are enormous. Is it that they lie? I should like to believe so, but I rather incline to think they are mistaken; that they have not understood the manœuvre; that there was some subtle scheme in the General's mind which they have not been able to seize. However it be, the mishap is patent—is certain. There are four fine regiments of heavy cavalry who will not be made fit for action again these three months. That which will complete the picture of our great General's absurdity is, that these unfortunates who escaped declare that neither men nor horses had eaten before the engagement, and that they returned fasting. Do they exaggerate? Probably; but to see them fling themselves upon the bread one could very well perceive that they had not been feasting down there.

Saverne has seen not only soldiers but captains famished, going from door to door, and begging a morsel of bread. The men were worn out to that degree that I myself, in company with M. de Solier, the Sous-Préfet, picked up a man lying on the pavement. He found it much simpler to huddle there than to let himself be led to the ambulance.

It is difficult to admit that our commissariat officers have thoroughly done their duty. Food is over-abundant when it can be of no use; but there was none whatever where the army could need it. Ammunition only failed at Woerth when a convoy of powder, impatiently waited for, turned out to be a convoy of boots; but bread has failed everywhere. On the other hand, a *fourgon* forgotten in front of the Château at Saverne has just been opened, and the odour escaping from it has sent everybody flying. The waggon was full of bread spoilt and meat putrifying.

Don't let us be Carthaginians, nor even Frenchmen of '93. The nation may amnesty its beaten Generals, but let them hide themselves in private life. The sooner the better. If any one thinks of profitably filling their places by dipping again into the old ranks of the reserve, he is mistaken. France, made young again by the blow of misfortune, demands to obey young men. Make Generals of your Colonels, Colonels of your Commandants and Captains. Break with the miserable traditions of the Second Empire, which has given everything to favour; take no account except of merit. The army will no longer give obedience to warriors of the antechamber nor to virtuosos of the Court.

As to the supreme chief, his account will be settled at the proper time and place, as circumstances fall out. "Empereur" is the translation of a Latin word which means "victorious General." If the victorious General, or Empereur, be beaten, it is not the enemy, nor the nation, nor the army which strips him of his title—that is logic and simple grammar. Already the peasants of Alsace, those model electors, say aloud, "This will teach us to vote for the official candidate. Perhaps we should not be in danger now if we had voted 'No' to the plébiscite. Ollivier ought to have told us what he meant by his 'French Sadowa.'"

We have no more troops here. The last stragglers have left for Phalsburg during the day. One wonders only what shelter they will find, what change of clothes they will get, how they will cook their soup, and what sort of arms they will oppose to the enemy—these thousands of madmen who have only saved their miserable lives. The foe must have collected an enormous booty; besides a treasury waggon, all the baggage of the officers, and thousands of knapsacks quite furnished, are in his hands. May he not join to them the relics of all sorts, uniforms, cuirasses, helmets, sabres, rifles, which lie around the abandoned camps! Old soldiers lost their heads like simple conscripts. I have seen a boy strutting about in a tunic with three *chevrons*; another brought in a Chassepot, *given* him by a soldier; ten others have their blouses full of cartridges. The town beadle piles up in the Hôtel de Ville a little mountain of these military findings. Women are seen running about with a cartridge-box and a sabre; children roll the hoops of drums about the streets. As to the drums themselves, they are making a collection of them at the Mairie. Troop horses, wounded for the most part in the hocks or the hips, and some of them literally stuffed with bullets about the croupe, drag themselves or lie down over the waste lands, where they will die of hunger if the slaughterer does not put an end to their misery

SAVERNE, Aug. 9 (8 P.M).

Napoleone Tertio Feliciter Imperante, as say the official inscriptions. I have enjoyed a sight to-day which my father and my grandfather had twice seen, in 1814 and 1815, and of which they never spoke without shame and rage.

"You were born with better luck than we," said those worthy souls to me, with a shade of envy. "You will not pass through such days as those."

Poor France! She granted all, and pardoned all, to a man who said to her at first, "The Empire is peace!"—who said to her afterwards, "The Empire is glory and victory, the revision of shameful treaties, the rectification of frontiers, war for principle, war for interest, war for luck—but war always successful, and the prestige of the French name always more dazzling every day!" France believed all she was told; she believed in her master's "star," as she believed in the disinterestedness of Morny, the austerity of Troplong, the genius of Rouher, and the liberalism of Ollivier. What an awakening! To-day the Empire means defeat by the incapacity of its chiefs, panic of the Generals, invasion,

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with all its following of grief and misery, the Prussian soldier tramping triumphantly over three or four Departments after a campaign of eight days!

The cannon awakened me this morning towards five o'clock. The enemy was attacking Bitsch or Lichtenberg, I don't know which, all our communications being obstinately closed. At midday they spread the story that Prince Frederic Charles had caused the *Te Deum* to be sung in the Protestant church of Bouxviller, and that the outposts of his army were at Monsviller, in our bounds. The Prussians were drinking with the men and joking with the girls of the village; quoting Alfred de Musset, "Elles leur ont versé notre petit vin blanc!"

Towards two o'clock the enemy's scouts were very visible, perched upon the hills or slowly trotting, alone or by pairs, along our roads.

At length, at half-past four, a movement of the populace in the Grand Rue told me that the great deed was done. Almost instantly afterwards I saw two hussars come out, slowly climbing up to the Casino, where the authorities of the town were assembled. Behind them, at a hundred paces distance, we saw three more, and then five men thrusted themselves thus in the midst of a population of 5,331 souls—if the *Gazetteer* of Joanne be correct.

Of the two first, of whom I did not lose sight for a moment, one was a private soldier, armed with a mousqueton, very short and thick; the other must have been a second lieutenant; he carried a single *galon* on the back of his sleeve, and had no weapon but a sabre. Both of them seemed to be young and rather handsome than otherwise. They advanced slowly, looking right and left, and to the rear, with an air distrustful, haughty, and resolved. Their eyes said; We are the conquerors; they may kill us perhaps, but if we leave our skin here we shall be avenged by an army of 150,000 men who are not far off.

The Mayor came down from the Casino, and asked them in German what they wanted.

The officer, without further preamble, said to him, in sharp and brief tones, "Are there any soldiers here?" At the same time the soldier pointed his *trabuco* at the breast of our excellent Ostermann, lawyer and mayor. He put aside the threatening weapon, and said—

"We shall come to an understanding more comfortably if you will not take aim at me."

The officer continued, drily—"Have you any soldiers?"

"No, sir; I am the mayor of the town, and——"

"That doesn't matter to me."

"I will give you all the information you want, if you will follow me to the Mairie."

"We have no time. Have you any wounded here?"

"Yes, some in the ambulance."

"Gravely hurt, or slightly?"

"Both one and other."

"Have you any troop horses?"

"No, none."

"I saw some in the plain of Monswiller."

"They are all foundered or ill; that is the reason our soldiers left them."

"Very good."

Thereupon, the officer turns about, his orderly behind him. The three other hussars, who had bought wine and sausages, pay with a sneering laugh, and then vanish.

Twenty more were seen at a quarter after seven. The leader demanded to be taken to the Mayor, and said to him—

"To-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, we must have twenty thousand loaves of six livres, or else a hundred thousand francs in money."

"We will do all that we can."

"Good night."

This said, they disperse in every direction, stroll through the streets, re-assemble, and go off, to return next day in greater numbers. Our enemy follows the system of prudent gamblers, who risk little at first, then more, and then a great stake, but on a certainty. May our Generals profit by such a good example, and learn the habit of feeling how fortune inclines before playing their great card!

I do not know how the Mayor of Saverne is going to manage with these fellows. The population is just as little able to pay up 100,000f. in one day as to improvise 60,000 kilos. of bread in one night. People are not rich here; the manufactories have stopped; the workmen, who almost all live from hand to mouth, have no savings; the harvests have been less than moderate. The shame which chokes us to-day will soon be complicated by misery. Ave Cæsar! It was well done to preserve the *responsabilité Impériale* in Ollivier's Constitution!

La Schlittenbach, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

I shall not go to the town to-day. Saverne is black with Prussians, and I saw enough of them yesterday; too many of them I have seen this morning from my windows, in a potato field, which they ransacked in most orderly fashion, all in a row.

They are at home in our houses. They have taken down the French flag from the Mairie, the Sous-préfecture, the gendarme station, everywhere. They have reduced our authorities to nothing; they have emptied the public treasuries, confiscated the tobacco and cigars both at the *entrepôt* and in the shops, seized the newspapers, and appointed an officer who stops private letters, though without opening them. They have even seized the postage-stamps: what on earth will they do with them?

Thanks to the invasion, we may now rest ever so long without any news, and our families will have ample leisure to bewail us as dead. We are absolutely ignorant of what is doing at Paris. Is M. Ollivier still "light-hearted?" Does Marshal Lebœuf still pride himself on the success of his plans? Have our soldiers taken their first revenge?

I do not dare to hope it, for here is the enemy resolutely advancing into the heart of the country. At ten o'clock the Prussian regiments are climbing the slope of Saverne, drums beating, under a rain downright tropical. We know that the aim of their journey is Nancy, so long as no better turns up. They sing in a voice rather disagreeable, "The sky is opened, we march into France! Hurrah!" But even to go to Nancy it is necessary to pass beneath the fire of Phalsburg. Will they not be stopped there? The rumour circulated yesterday that Macmahon had fallen back with his whole command upon Nancy, leaving Phalsburg undefended. Impossible! And listen! there is a good cannon-shot which dispels all uncertainty! Two, three, four, five! It is the fort which fires upon the Prussians; but no doubt they have placed some guns in battery, for one hears already the response. Their cannon sound more clearly in my ears because they are less distant by three or four kilomètres.

Midday.—The fire slackens—ceases. The Prussians have passed beyond, I fear, but they must have suffered heavy loss. To suppose that they have reduced the place in one hour would be madness. Phalsburg is a work classic, correct, without fault, like a tragedy of Racine, or rather like a model plan of fortification.

I employ myself in blackening good paper until five o'clock. The Prussians wander about the country; one sees them from every window, right and left, above, below, on the railway track where no more trains run, on the lofty road which closes the horizon between Saverne and the Haut-Barr, at every angle of the forest, and even at my gardengate. That dripping sentinel, who seems to have chosen his abiding place under one of my walnut trees, irritates my nerves to the last degree. I put on a pair of sabots, for everything is flooded, and go straight at my man.

"Is it me you are watching?"

"Why should I, sir?"

"Then you are protecting me?"

"Not a bit. I am here in vedette with two comrades who are gone, I don't know where. We ought to have been relieved at least two hours ago, and I am wearied to death of this."

"You are a Prussian?"

"No, sir; a man of Nassau."

"In other words, you are only half Prussian?"

He smiles, and I add—

"Like the men of Wurtemberg and Bavaria."

"You are mistaken about the Bavarians, sir; they attacked like mad things with the bayonet. One would have said they were urged on by deadly vengeance. The Prussians were not so hot; for, in fact, we were all led on as if to the slaughter-house!"

"You were at the affair of Woerth, then?"

"And at Wissembourg as well; but what was Wissembourg in comparison of the great, dreadful battle? Never was anything seen more terrible. Six leagues of sky and corpses. Ah! my God! Villages burnt, orchards shaved down like the palm of my hand, vines and hops trampled to manure—all the country-side ruined for twenty years! In truth, we do ourselves a deal of mischief, and we pile up vast misery, to content a few men who are not a bit better than ourselves."

"You do not talk like a professional soldier?"

"I belong to the reserve, and am a mechanic by trade. I have even worked for some time at Strasburg."

"Are you married?"

"Not yet."

"What do you think of our army?"

"I don't understand enough about it to judge, but this is what they say amongst us. Your cavalry is not half so good as ours, but your artillery is excellent, and you have an infantry unequalled. Your soldiers of the line, there are men for you! Don't talk to me of the Turcos; they are tigers! They have cut off the heads of our wounded, they have torn out their eyes! Oh, the villainous black beasts! Detestably bad soldiers they are, firing without aim, running on like madmen, and giving way without knowing why or wherefore! They did us a great deal of mischief with the bayonet, but when the Wurtemberg cavalry charged them they ran away. It is not like that that men should behave in war."

"Did you lose many men?"

"Enormous! The three officers of my company were killed."

"How do you explain our defeat?"

"They say that if you were not sold, you were, at least, very badly commanded."

Whilst talking, I studied the countenance of this man. He had an honest face, long, and already furrowed with fatigue and privations; the eye very gentle, and a sad smile. If all the conquering host that crowds on to the soil of France resembled this man, the invasion would very soon be over. No enthusiasm, a keen regret for his native country, and little strength to resist the trials of marching, rain, and want. He leaned upon his heavy rifle with a lassitude so apparent that I had a bottle of wine brought to him. The little servant who brought it prepared to drink first. He stopped him with a friendly gesture, which meant we are all good fellows.

The first glass seemed to him to be good; he took a second, but no more. "My head is not very strong," he said, "because I have not seen any bread these four days."

"Poor fellow! you are fasting."

"No, sir. We have not yet wanted flesh meat."

They ran to fetch him a big piece of bread, which he swallowed almost without masticating—really a conjuror's trick. He put a little in his knapsack for the morrow, thanked us with tears in his eyes, and took the road to Saverne, without waiting for his corporal, who had doubtless forgotten him.

It is a fact worthy of remark that all these conquerors are very ready to cry.

In every house where the soldiers have eaten or slept there have been tears. A good, heavy old father, incorporated in the Landwehr or the Landsturm—I don't know which—and posted in a bakery of Saverne, said, tearfully, "Why can't I finish the campaign around this honest kneading-trough? I am head of a flourishing house; I employ five journeymen; I have a wife and three children. I ask you now, is my proper place under a flag in front of the French bullets?" A musician, who has perhaps a comic opera in rehearsal in his own country, showed the photograph of his wife to my valet, and cried, "She is pretty, it seems, this little German girl; and she is all alone to look after two cradles."

The enemy do not cease to go up in the direction of Phalsburg. They sing, "The French, we are going to knock them about! Hurrah!" The staff of the 11th Corps d'Armee, under the orders of General Bose, has taken possession of the Prefecture, and quartered the Sub-Prefect in a corner. Some joking fellows amuse themselves at the railway-station; they laughingly display an excellent map of France, such as our Generals don't possess. One of them stretches his arm towards Strasburg, and asks of the men who grease the wheels—now without employment—if Paris is not over there. Another wants to know how much more road there is for him to cover before getting to Paris. A pointsman answers—"My fine fellow, you have still many hills to climb up, and many men to knock down." The officer interferes, and says roughly to his soldiers—"I forbid you to crack jokes."

A quarter after eight.—At 6.45 the enemy recommenced his fire upon Phalsburg, and the place responded valiantly. The cannonade, well sustained on either side, ceased five minutes since; it has lasted nearly an hour and a half. It is dark night, and the rain falls in floods.

The Prussians have no tents; they are too embarrassing, they say. They wrap themselves in their cloaks, dry or wet, and sleep under heaven—or, for choice, under a wood.

Yesterday, at the ambulance, it was said to one of our soldiers, "You are better treated than the enemy—you have tents."

"Yes, tents (*des tentes*)," replied he, laughing angrily: "but it is an *uncle* that we want."

I hate puns as much as you, but I ask leave for this one, of which the author is perhaps dead at the moment in which I write.—Abridged from *Le Soir*.

Saverne, Thursday Night, Aug. 11.

Thursday at Saverne is the great market of the week. All the neighbouring villagers crowd in to the town in ordinary times with fruit and vegetables, butter and cheese, fowls and eggs. To-day, to feed five thousand inhabitants and the stranger within our gates, there arrived three or four baskets of cucumbers, 10 kilogs. of butter, and some dozens of eggs. People are afraid of the requisitions; and the fact is that they do not seem positively inviting. I have told you that the first proceeding of the eighteen horsemen who paid us a visit was to exact 20,000 loaves of 3 kilogs., and 100,000f. in money. Here is the letter of the second requisition, which has come to annul the first. Read, and remember that Saverne counts 5,331 inhabitants, of whom the richest are in flight:

10,000 loaves of 3 kilog.
60 oxen of 250 kilog., ready killed.
8,000 kilogs. of rice.
1,250 kilogs. of coffee, roasted.
750 kilogs. of salt.
500 kilogs. of tobacco, or 180,000 cigars, for the soldiers.
75,000 fine cigars for the officers.
15,000 litres of wine, as follows:
  10,000 litres for the soldiers.
  3,000 litres of superior red wine for the officers.
  2,000 litres of Burgundy.
  200 bottles of Champagne.
100 kilogs. of sugar for the ambulances.
25 kilogs. of cakes of soup, jelly, or of extract of meat
Forage.
60,000 kilogs. of oats.
25,000 kilogs. of hay.
25,000 kilogs. of straw.

The commune will place at the service of the army a warehouse, in which the preceding articles will be stored.

The delivery will commence at once, so that the first half of the prescribed quantity shall be delivered by four o'clock in the afternoon, the second to-morrow morning, by six at the latest.

Also, the men necessary for the distribution (twenty, about), and four sets of scales, with their weights, must be upon the spot.

At the same time the commune will take care that one hundred vehicles be placed at the service of the troops, to carry the articles of food and the forage.

In case the requisition demanded above be not executed, the value of it, with an advance of 25 per cent. will be exacted in place of the rations named.

If necessary, the military force will cause this order to be executed.

The commissariat department of the 11th Corps of the Prussian army. (Signatures illegible.)

This document received three slight modifications, after serious debate. The Mayor pointed out that 3,000 bottles of superior Bordeaux had never been seen in the town, nor 2,000 of Burgundy at one time, and MM. les Intendants of the 11th Corps condescended to erase each of these articles. They nobly scratched off also the 200 bottles of Champagne, when they heard that it would be necessary to go to Châlons to get them. The erasures are properly initialed.

My good friends of Paris, you are about four hundred times as numerous as the people of Saverne. The 11th Corps, which honoured us with its visit, represents only about one-sixteenth of the Prussian army. If you let yourselves be invaded, you will have to furnish every day a requisition 6,400 times larger than ours; that is to say, 64,000,000 loaves of three kilogs.; 384,000 oxen, 8,000,000 kilogs. of coffee roasted, 1,152,000,000 cigars for the soldiery, and 480,000,000 of finer quality for the officers, 96,000,000 litres of wine, and all the rest in the same proportion. That is why you have every interest to fight like brave men. If the ill-fortune of the times, and the incapacity of your generals, bring the enemy to your doors, remember Frankfort in 1866 and Saverne in 1870. The Prussians have such a large appetite and so small a conscience, that it would be more proper to oppose them with policemen, and to push their army on to Toulon, where the galleys are; they might create a navy there. Unfortunately, all our gendarmes have run away.

The General of the 11th Corps, General Bose, is wounded. They have replaced him by Baron de Gersdorf, who gives himself out for an excellent fellow, and has stuck up an excellent notice in French and German upon the Mairie at Saverne.

In the first place, our Department is declared in a state of siege, in the name of the King of Prussia; a proceeding which really seems to me pleonastic, for the state of siege was declared eight days ago or more by the Emperor of the French.

Following this is a fatherly warning, which sets forth seventeen categories of persons to be shot.

Will be shot without mercy:

1. Whoever shall serve the enemy as guide—that is, the Frenchman who shall direct the French army.
2. Whoever shall engage as a spy.
3. Whoever shall act as intermediary to a recognised spy.
4. Whoever, serving as guide, shall lose this kind Prussian army.
5. Whoever shall destroy arms and munitions of war
6. Whoever shall destroy the *matériel* of the army.
7. Whoever shall destroy the provisions.
8. Whoever shall blow up bridges, roads, &c.

To my great regret I have not been able to obtain the proclamation complete. It was posted yesterday under the guard of a sentinel. The Prussians themselves have taken it away this morning. It was not shame that led them to do so, most certainly. There is something underneath this which we do not see.

The staff of the 11th Corps d'Armée after having passed a day at the Sub-Prefecture, and drunk 100 bottles of the Sub-Prefect's wine, set off yesterday to take Phalsburg after its coffee. Very certainly these gentlemen were sure of their affair. A rather noisy officer called out to his soldiers in the middle of the street, "Phalsburg dares to defend itself, within two hours Phalsburg will be destroyed." Not only has the little town refused to be taken, but it has done the enemy great mischief. The cannon are not bad. The commandant of the place is a stout fellow. The garrison, young and enthusiastic, has provisions and water and ammunition for a long time. Finally, the 11th Corps of King William has neither entered there nor returned here. We suppose that it has thrown itself into some by-roads.

All the able-bodied Prussians have left Saverne without long adieus. A captain came, pistol in hand, to recover his portmanteau, and went off again at a gallop, as if the devil were spurring him. Naturally the rumour circulates that we have obtained a tremendous victory, no matter when; an idiot came to me and announced, with a grave face, that the French fleet had seized Berlin. I do not know if our army of debarcation has done marvels in the direction of Hamburg, which it should be by this time; but I am rather astonished that our Army of the Interior, 400,000 men strong at least, should leave three poor Departments in the humiliating and precarious condition in which we are.

The telegraph, the railway, and the post, continue to break down; we are more isolated in France than the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands in the midst of the Pacific.

Saverne, Friday Night, Aug. 12.

They told me to-day that the road was free as far as Phalsburg; I hastened thither to see the effects of the cannonade. The gates of the town were wide open, enter who wished. Only you were warned that at the first alarm the bridges would be raised, and all the inquisitive would remain prisoners.

The first object that caught my eye was a leg—a Prussian leg—which two peasants were carrying like a relic to offer it to the commandant of the place. The horseman who had lost his accessory died during the day at the ambulance of Saverne, after an useless amputation, in the arms of an honest rabbi, who consoled him as well as might be. As to the leg of this morning I did not follow it very far, and for a good reason. It is thought that the Prussians have lost many men before Phalsburg, but they concealed them as quickly as possible. It is said also that they have left two cannon foundered on this spot, and three yonder, but I have not seen them. All that I have been able to verify is, that they passed the night under the rain. Their staff claimed the hospitality of a *garde forestier*, from whom they took everything, even to his stock of firewood. Those who had not found room in his house, smashed the wardrobes of the poor fellow to make some sort of shelter.

And Phalsburg? Phalsburg is in capital condition, thank God. The enemy's cannon have not even destroyed some trophies of stone in such an execrable style that I should not have regretted their loss. There is a house burnt on the Place Lobau, a roof injured, and two bullet-holes in an uninhabited dwelling. The population found inviolable security in the casemates; as to the garrison, which is numerous and of various arms, it has not lost a hair, and holds itself quite ready to give the Prussians their revenge, if they want it.

The chance may arrive soon, for I have seen three lancers galloping over the neighbouring heights, and three lancers always presage something.

Re-entering Saverne, I was not overmuch surprised to find myself in the middle of a panic. It is our daily bread; you can count upon one panic every twenty-four hours as a minimum. This time it is announced that the enemy is taking every able-bodied man to make them level an abattis of trees and rocks. The youths of the neighbouring village, therefore, are flying to the town; and the Prussians, wounded or convalescent, who throng the windows of the hospital, are astonished to see so many lads in blouses, and unarmed. "We are every one under the flag," say these; "can it be that you have less patriotism than we?"

At five o'clock the passage of another *corps d'armee* is announced—a second invasion! Panic on panic! We ask each other whether these newcomers are going to put back into the state of siege, and sponge on us for the bread, the meat, and the cigars, of which we have none left. Verification made, however, it proves to be only a convoy of twenty-five or thirty military waggons, which carry forage and provisions to the enemy toward Phalsburg.

No one knows the disposition of their army; these fellows know not only how to get information, but also how to conceal themselves. It is a double advantage they have over us, since all their movements are carried out at dusk, without drum-beat or trumpet-call. That is how they take our generals by surprise. The forests of Lorraine and Alsace, which ought to have been natural ramparts for us, have only served, up to the present time, to mask the manœuvres of the Prussians, who will march *incognito* as far as Nancy.

I have met Prussians on foot, on horseback, in carriages; but I have been able to reach the open plain without being stopped or robbed, or even fired at. The route from Saverne to Wasselonne is long and monotonous. In the fields people are working, and farmers occasionally survey the horizon to see if the Prussians are coming to buy their horses. A woman digging potatoes turns her head on all sides; she is afraid that some soldier of King William will buy her harvest at war prices—that is to say, will buy an indefinite good for an invisible price. Happy security of the country, where are you now? A little before midday I enter the little town of Wasselonne. The Prussians have been there; they have promised to come back; but they don't—at least for a quarter of an hour—and we dine comfortably at the Pomme d'Or Hotel. Eight young men sit down and relieve their terrible fatigue. They bear the insignia of the International Society. They have come from the battle-field of Woerth, and are trying to rejoin the French arms without having any definite idea of where it is. Then hoped, as I did, that the route by the Vosges would be open for a day or two; that they could arrive at Epinal across the mountains, and thence reach Paris or Châlons by the railway. Their group meets at Mulhouse, near M. Delmas's, a delegate of the International Society—a gentleman connected with the best families on the Upper Rhine. Amongst his friends are a Bavarian, a Swiss, a Belgian, a surgeon, a sculptor, and a dentist.

M. Delmas has wished me to publish the notes he made on the battle-field of Woerth. They are eloquent in their brief intensity, and they will afford you more varied observations than could be comprised in a more formal description. As to this you can judge for yourself.

Sunday.—A rush pell-mell of about 2,000 French soldiers, who are running to take refuge in Strasburg. Heroes yesterday, fugitives to-day. Heroes again to-morrow, when they will have seen the standard again and eaten their soup. Sixty peasants' carts required to remove the wounded from the field of battle. In the evening, at Brückmühl, a lot of Prussian corpses; a pastor and a Catholic priest. A soldier is struck by his officer because he moved a corpse with his foot. 200 wounded men are in the mill. Night.—Groaning, and treatment of the wounded. Lanterns of marauders in the distance, on the field of battle. An officer of Zouaves, his two arms taken off, wounded in the neck near the dorsal vertebræ. An officer of Würtemburg, M. von Elberfeld, dying; ball in the loins; his torments agonising to see. What of his wife and children?

Dupont, a Parisian, wounded in the thighbone, suffers terribly without complaining.

Amputation of a Zouave's leg; thirty minutes. He has been smoking cigarettes all the time.

A Turco, his ear, eye, and nose all carried off by the same ball. The surgeons give him morphine to finish his pain and leave him. But during the night he is able to raise himself up.

Rain. Nothing to eat.

Monday morning.—Visit to Spachbach. Ambulance in the church. Field of battle circumscribed by Eisasshausen, Freschwiller, Woerth, Reichshoffen, Spachbach, Gonstett, and Morsbronn. An irregular semicircle, of which the centre is Reichshoffen. In the valley of Woerth all the dead are Prussians. On the heights of Freschwiller there are hecatombs of French of all arms. The Cuirassiers lie in the hop gardens.

The heaps of men, of horses, and of knapsacks, seen from a certain distance, resemble flocks of sheep resting on the rise of a hill. At Morsbronn were seen the Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. The wounded French and Prussians are treated precisely on the same footing. There is, however, a sensible difference between the *morale* of the wounded victors and the wounded vanquished. Prussian officers console their men by telling them of the taking of Strasburg, which is not taken.

At Freschwiller the Chateau Durckheim has been transformed into an hotel. There remain traces of an obstinate struggle. Our soldiers have fought bravely. As far as Elsasshausen the ground is literally paved with shot. We are told by the Prussians that they have shot fifteen marauding peasants.

I came upon the body of an officer of Cuirassiers who had been shot through the loins. If the 8th and the 9th Cuirassiers are not entirely destroyed, there can only remain a small fragment of them. Poor men! Brave men!

The church at Freschwiller burnt down. I saw the body of a French surgeon on a litter; his *képi* lying on his breast. Twenty-five others are prisoners, because they have contemptuously refused to wear the badge of the International Society. They appear to be more wearied and sulky than despairing; they are occupied with the care of of the wounded.

Having quitted the Prussian lines on the 11th August, we arrive at Bitsch. If we were [illegible] received by our enemies, we also met with ample hospitality from our countrymen. A militia captain named Landre with carpet slippers, *képi* sabre, and umbrella, did not know what to make of us. At ten o'clock at night, in the midst of drenching rain, he orders us to hoist our knapsacks on our backs and accompany him to the fort. There we wait for two hours. I sleep standing, while they open a hundred doors and raise a hundred portcullises and lower a drawbridge to awake the commandant of the place. The commandant, who is a man of sense, simply wishes us "Good night," and requests that he may not be again disturbed without cause.

A victory at the Bitsch post-house over two Bavarian soldiers who were driving a cart. Instead of advancing when called upon, they drew their swords, and one of them received a ball in his arm. He was silenced, but the other gave vent to loud cries, as he was afraid of being shot.

M. Delmas and his party invite me to travel with them. They have engaged an omnibus and two horses at Strasburg. The vehicle is a little overladen with medicines, linen, and provisions of all sorts, and the horses have journeyed on, without rest, for eight hours. We shall try to relieve these poor brutes, and will ascend the hills on foot; that is understood.

When we left Wasselonne the Baden troops had invested Strasburg, and we had to push on to reach Schirmeck before them, in order to telegraph to our friends. Moreover, the papers I have in my pocket, representing eight days' labour, would in their eyes be ground enough for making me prisoner. Yesterday an idiot of a subordinate German officer surprised four Lycée boys in their uniform, and made them prisoners of war. There was an eagle on their buttons. We traversed a number of villages whose inhabitants were awaiting with curiosity the advent of the Prussians. These people are descendants of the heroes of 1792, 1814, and 1815, who, with the support of a few troops, made a brave campaign in a country eminently favourable to surprises; but—and I regret it—the leaders of our army seem now to have forgotten that the Vosges are a national rampart. Not a uniform in these defiles, where a hundred men might beat back two thousand; and the peasant, believing himself abandoned, says, right or wrong, he can do nothing himself. The authorities counsel, not resistance, but prudence. "Cut the railroads," say they. "What are you thinking about? What will the Administration of Roads and Bridges say to that? Cut down the fir trees? Then the Administration of Forests will prosecute you." I have heard these fine reasons, and I have talked, argued, cried. There is yet time to defend the Vosges. Five thousand regular troops and twenty thousand rifles for the peasants would guard all the passes If our leaders think of war on the grand scale, that is no reason to despise small measures. Only a few days ago the Prussians were at Saverne, and turned thence towards Phalsburg. It was only after their scouts had, after three reconnaissances, assured them of the fact, that they could believe such a country was undefended, and even then General Gersdorf said, "I can hardly believe that they will leave us open a road where a few companies could stay a whole army. When we have once taken these positions we shall know how to defend them." Let us hasten at once to occupy these mountains, cut the roads, guard the defiles; let us wake the patriotism of the Vosgean peasants. This done in time will economise a hundred thousand men.

Epinal, Monday (2 a.m.)

We have passed in a single day from Schirmeck to Senones, from Senones to Rambervillers, and from Rambervillers here. All along the way we have encountered an energetic population, who clamour for leaders and arms. I harangued them as well as I could, counselling self-help without waiting for the orders of the Government. They have begun to cut the roads and to fell the trees. Here is a pass where three blows of the axe and a pound of powder would arrest the advance of a division for six hours. The Vosges shall not be abandoned without defence. "Vive la France!" This war will be the end of a good many things. I swear to you that it shall not be the end of our country.
—*Le Soir*.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.
OFFICE.—13TH SEPT., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th Sept., 1-20 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 22 minutes.

Via Turkey, 12th Sept., 10-21 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 79 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th Sept., 10-20 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th Sept., 2-55 p.m. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th Sept., 8-50 p.m., Greenwich time Time in transit, 20 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th Sept., 2-45 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 12th to 9 p.m. of 13th Sept., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 17	0 4
" Calcutta	7 34	0 25
" Madras	3 16	0 9
" Galle	one in 6 hrs. 2 mts.	

BOMBAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Emeu, Captain Perrins will sail to-day for China, &c., with 1,612½ chests of Malwa opium, 424 bales of cotton, and 46½ cwts. of ivory.

Assault.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mirza Mahomed Hoossein was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting Mr. W. B. Cobden, a contractor. He was fined thirty rupees, and was bound over in Rs. 200 to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six months.

The s.s. Himalaya, Captain J. H. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Calicut—Colonel and Mrs. Holmes, and two gentlemen. For Calicut or Beypore—Colonel Molony, Mrs. Moore and child, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Mr. Dinshaw Jewajee. For Mangalore—Lieutenant and Mrs. Foord and child. For Cannanore—Mr. Logan. And twenty-four deck passengers.

The Zoroastrian Theatrical Company.—The amateurs of the abovenamed company made their third appearance this season on Saturday night in the well known Guzrathee version of the Honeymoon, by the author of "Nakliatnameh," before a large audience of native ladies and gentlemen, and under the patronage of Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, and two other native gentlemen. The performance concluded with a farce, in which great credit was carried off by Mr. D. N. Vimadalal, who played admirably the character of an old Parsee woman, always cross with her daughter-in-law. The old man and the daughter were also well represented.

We are glad to hear that Miss Pratt has been engaged by Miss Mary Carpenter as lady superintendent for the Hindoo girls' school, Girgaum. Miss Pratt has been upwards of five years in France and in England. On the interruption of her studies last year in consequence of the disaster which befel her father and which our readers cannot have forgotten, she obtained, with the assistance of Sir Henry Anderson, a situation as a governess in London; prior to her engagement for the work of female education in Bombay she has had the advantage of a short special training under Miss Carpenter's direction and of detailed study of the Bristol school. We hope her education and experience will prove beneficial to the Girgaum school.—*Indu Prakash*.

A Hindoo Family charged with Murder.—At the High Court, Appellate Side, on the 25th ult., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill disposed of the case of the Queen *vs.* Beetkia Mahadoo and three others. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Session Judge, Baja Mahadoo, aged twenty years, Balya Mahadoo, aged thirty years, Beekia Mahadoo, aged twenty-five years, and Chindi, woman, the mother of the above three prisoners, were charged—1st, that they, on or about the 7th June 1870, at Chirner, in the Panwel talooka of the Tanna district, committed murder by causing the death of one Mahadoo Dhondoo; and secondly, that they, on or about the 7th June 1870, at Chirner, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of the said Mahadoo Dhondoo. It appears from evidence, that the parties were neighbours, and the accused Beetkia who, with his mother Chindi, lived very close to one Rama's house, had lately so raised his floor that the water from his house annoyed Rama. Rama wanted Beetkia to make a gutter to carry off the water, and Beetkia would not do so. On the evening in question, Rama and Beetkia had a dispute on the subject, and Beetkia took a crowbar and struck Rama on the arm, breaking his left arm. The accused Baja and Balya ran up with sticks in their hands and struck Rama on the chin and head. Mahadoo, who had not been on the spot before then, came up and called out to know what was the matter. Baja took the crowbar from Beetkia and struck Mahadoo with it on his bare head, felling him to the ground. Balya and Beetkia then struck Mahadoo with sticks as he fell, and after he had fallen, Chindi kicked him on the chest. Rama stated in Court that he was speechless from the blows he had received when this occurred, but that he saw it all. This statement was, in all its main points, corroborated. The Session Judge found on the facts of the case that Baja struck Mahadoo a blow with an iron crowbar on the crown of his head, causing blood to flow profusely at the time, and that the wound resulting from the blow was, as the civil surgeon had deposed, a very large and severe wound which caused death, and that it was such a wound that immediate medical treatment would in all probability not have availed to save Mahadoo's life. The Judge further found that, immediately on the blow with the crowbar being given, Balya and Beetkia beat Mahadoo more or less with sticks, but not causing much injury, no marks having been observed on admission to hospital on the fourth day afterwards; and that Chindi called out to encourage the beating and herself kicked Mahadoo with her bare foot. Mahadoo was, as the whole evidence in the case went to show, an unoffending person. It was not alleged that he gave any provocation whatever to the accused. Any amount of provocation given by Rama could not reduce the killing of the unoffending Mahadoo below the offence of murder. The Session Judge found all the four prisoners guilty of murder, and the first three were sentenced to be hanged, leaving it to the High Court to decide whether the circumstances of the case were such as to render it necessary to carry out the capital sentence. The fourth prisoner Chindi, woman, was sentenced to transportation for life, as she was a very attenuated and weak old woman; and the Session Judge suggested the propriety of Government being moved to commute her sentence of transportation to one of imprisonment.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, declined to confirm the sentence of death passed upon Baja, and sentenced him to transportation for life. The Court altered the conviction of the offence of murder recorded against Balya, Beetkia, and Chindi, to a conviction of the offence of causing hurt, and sentenced Balya and Beetkia to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and Chindi, woman, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 13th Sept., 5-45 a.m.—French mail steamer from Suez signalled.

THEFT OF BALES OF PIECE GOODS.

At the Fort Police Court on Monday before the Chief Magistrate, Roopchund Soobhachund, a broker, Khetsee Heerjee, Mankeshwar Jeytaram, Ally Mahomed Tyeb Ally, and Cumroodeen Ali Mahomed, were placed at the bar, the first three charged with theft of six bales of piece goods, value Rs. 1,950, the property of Dhunraj Vussondass; the fourth with dishonestly receiving and retaining three of the said bales, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property; and the fifth with abetment of the offence.

Dr. Dallas appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Hore defended the third prisoner.

Nowmull Heeramund said—I am an agent for Dhunraj Vussondas, for whom I carry on business in Sheepy Street, Bombay. Lately I bought for my principal thirty bales of piece goods, of which I kept ten on the verandah of my house in Sheepy Street. Last Monday those ten bales were there. On that day at 2 o'clock p.m., I missed six of the said bales. A little farther up in the same street and immediately after that time, I found three of the said bales in a cart on the street and in charge of a police sepoy. I claimed the three bales, saying I had lost six. There were three coolies with the cart. We then all went to a subedar of police, and the subedar sent me with police officers in search of another cart. We met a garrywalla on the way, who took us to a house in Candawady, where we found my other three missing bales. At this place I saw the fourth prisoner, Ally Mahomed Tyeb Ally, and the fifth prisoner, Cumroodin Ally Mahomed, and afterwards the prisoner Roopchund Soobhachund. When we arrived at the house in Candawady it was locked. The fifth prisoner, Cumroodeen, gave the key to the police. He said, "The bales are inside; I paid the cartman who brought them here."

To the Court—The value of these six bales is Rs. 1,950.

Rama Khundoo said—I am a coolie and reside in Khetwady. I know the first four defendants. I saw them last Friday (9th September.) No. 1 called me on that day, when I was sitting near the hay market, and took me to Chuckla, where he told me to bring two more coolies. It was at Chuckla on the road that I saw the first four defendants on that day when I brought the two other coolies as requested by defendant No. 1. He then asked me to get bales of piece goods put into a cart. I and the other coolies did put three bales, when there were present all the first four prisoners, who went away in the cart. The bales were taken from the outer verandah of a house. I remained there with the coolies and a Bhattia. We (the coolies) subsequently loaded another cart with three other bales taken from the same verandah. I was not paid for my labour, and the Bhattia disappeared. The second cart was seized by the police, when it had only got away from five to ten paces. A Mooltanee (the prosecutor) came up and claimed the bales as his own. I was taken to a subedar of police.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday next. On the application of Mr. Hore, the prisoner Manekshwar was admitted to bail, on his depositing Rs. 2,000 in Court.

"CRAIGFORTH'S" JOCKEY SENT TO PRISON.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Monday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green and a jury, John Livesey was placed at the bar on a charge of having committed mischief and caused loss to Captain J. A. Gayer, officiating wing officer of the 13th N. I. at Surat, by riding to death his horse Craigforth, by killing that horse or by rendering it useless.

Captain J. A. Gayer, Bombay Staff Corps, was the first witness. He deposed that prisoner had been in his employment as a professional jockey. His name was registered among the professional jockeys in the *Sporting Magazine*, and he was engaged to witness in that capacity. Witness had a bay Arab galloway named Craigforth, worth over Rs. 1,000, for which he paid Rs. 1,017. He was kept for racing purposes, and was entered for the Maiden Galloway Race at Bombay, the Derby Grand Prize, and Jeypore Durbar Plate at Rajkote. The horse died on the 10th of August at 11 a.m., and witness should have to pay forfeits amounting to Rs. 200. The horse came into his stables on 20th December 1869 and remained till the 10th August last. He was in training under prisoner, and on the 10th August went on for the usual exercise at 7 a.m. He did not return at the usual time (7·20), and at half past nine a man of the 13th Regiment came running up to where witness and Mr. Ayerst were standing and told him his horse had fallen. They went to the place and found the horse lying on his right side, his legs outstretched, his nostrils distended and purple, breathing very heavily and rapidly, and showing symptoms of great distress. He was utterly unable to move. Witness bled the horse to the extent of two or three quarts and tried to administer a cordial, but the horse was unable to move his tongue to swallow. Witness then sent for Mr. Hessing, the veterinary farrier, and also for Surgeon Tichurst. Mr. Hessing was in attendance on witness' stable. Witness considered the horse had fallen from over-exertion, as he showed every symptom of congestion of the lungs, heart, and brain. Witness had had a good deal of experience as he had kept race horses for 21 years. The remedies applied were unsuccessful, for the horse died. Mr. Hessing, who with Dr. Tichurst was present when the horse died, held a *post mortem* examination at which Mr. Payne, Mr. Ayerst, and witness were present. The heart and lungs were gorged with blood. He at once dismissed prisoner, but took no further steps as he did not know how he had treated the horse.

Mr. George Ayerst, Assistant Judge of Surat, was next called. On the morning of 10th August Captain Gayer sent for him to consult him about dismissing the prisoner, in consequence of his having been out for more than an hour with the horse Craigforth. When the messenger came saying that the horse had fallen he accompanied Captain Gayer to the horse; and Mr. Ayerst now gave evidence to the same effect as Captain Gayer. The prisoner, he added, was not questioned, but said to witness of his own accord, "I only took the horse out for his usual exercise. I only went slow."

Lieutenant G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., said he knew Captain Gayer, and also the prisoner by sight. He knew Captain Gayer's horse Craigforth. On the 10th August last about half-past seven, he saw the prisoner riding Craigforth. The horse had 'jhools' on. The prisoner was going at a good hard canter; he was standing in the stirrups jockeying the horse. Where he was riding was near the castle; it was not on Captain Gayer's exercising ground but a metalled road. Where he saw the prisoner riding was a little more than a mile and a half from Captain Gayer's bungalow.

Mr. James B. Adams said he lived at Surat and was a son of Colonel Adams who commanded the native infantry at Surat. He knew Captain Gayer, and knew his bay Arab galloway Craigforth, and also knew the prisoner by sight as a jockey. On the 10th ult. he saw the prisoner riding Craigforth along the Kentish Road, between eight and nine o'clock. The horse was going at such a pace that witness thought it was running away with him. He (witness) thought prisoner was trying to pull him in, but he could not speak positively, as the horse went so quickly. He afterwards saw the horse going at a walk.

Anthony Hessing, a farrier and veterinary surgeon, for eighteen years farrier to the Madras Cavalry, fifteen years in practice at Belgaum, and now living at Surat, was then called. He spoke to seeing Captain Gayer's horse Craigforth lying on the ground. He was in great distress, his nostrils were purple and distended. Captain Gayer had bled the horse, but witness thought that he had not been bled sufficiently, and bled him again. He also injected soap and warm water, but the horse soon died. Witness made a *post mortem* examination after death and found the lungs, heart and brain much congested; the coating of the stomach was also ruptured. Witness was of opinion that the horse died from congestion produced by over-exertion. In reply to the prisoner witness said that he considered bleeding proper treatment, and he should have taken ten quarts from the horse instead of six.

Mr. Arthur B. Ford, Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey, deposed that on the 10th August he was at Surat. He knew Captain Gayer, and his horse Craigforth, and Captain Gayer's jockey. On the 10th ultimo witness saw the prisoner twice, once trotting along the road and again at the same place when he was returning, galloping at full speed. The prisoner was standing in the stirrups. The road was very hard where witness saw him riding.

Dr. W. D. T. Tichurst, medical officer in charge of the 13th N. I., now stationed at Surat, said that on the morning of the 14th August he was called to a place near Captain Gayer's bungalow and there saw the horse Craigforth. The horse was suffering from congestion of the lungs brought on probably by over-exertion.

Mr. Edward C.K. Olivant, of the Civil Service, now at Surat, said he knew the horse Craigforth. On the 10th August he saw the prisoner riding the horse, clothed, along the Medical Road.

Lieutenant Digby C. Pedder, Bombay Staff Corps, stationed at Surat, said he knew all Captain Gayer's horses by sight. On the morning of the 10th August the prisoner rode the horse very fast past witness, but after he passed he seemed to be trying to pull the horse in. The horse was a difficult one to hold.

A great number of native witnesses were then called to prove that prisoner had been off the exercise, on a rough road and riding the horse very hard.

Captain Gayer was recalled by the prosecution, and in the course of other evidence said Craigforth was a pulling horse, but any one professing to be a horseman could pull him up. Prisoner had frequently said to him the horse could not run off with him. In reply to the foreman of the jury, Captain Gayer deposed—I was aware the prisoner had a fall from the horse on the 9th. He had reported that to me. I can assign a reason for his ill-treatment. The horse was difficult to sweat; he was continually trying to force him on in his training, and I impressing upon him not to do so, as there was plenty of time until the races; and my opinion is, he had wished to sweat him that day, but instead of bringing him on he killed the horse. I have had no serious misunderstanding with him. I have always treated him well; he admitted that in his own letter. I never had any misunderstanding with him up to that time of the accident; he gave me every satisfaction. I never had any fault to find with him.

Mr. Ayerst was recalled, and in reply to prisoner said—I have ridden the horse. The first time I was in company with other gentlemen. He ran away with me that day, as I was weak from fever and he had a very light bit in his mouth. He certainly was a pulling horse, but I have ridden him several times in company since, and he did not run away with me.

Prisoner in addressing the jury said the horse had commenced to run away, excited as if in a race. It ran away with him twice when he was taking a slow gallop. He steadied the horse, pulled him up and walked him down. It then began to stagger and he struck it once or twice on the nose as it wished to rush into the quarter guard. A few yards further on, the horse fell down and he called for water to water his mouth. Captain Gayer was then called for and he ordered him (prisoner) away, telling him not to interfere, and then commenced to bleed the horse and give him injections. The quantity of blood taken out was enough to kill any horse in the world. If Captain Gayer had allowed him to have his own way he could have cured the horse by simple treatment. Captain Gayer afterwards called him into the bungalow and said, "Here, Livesey, I don't require you more; here is your salary, and I will send a sepoy to the station to let you go to Bombay." He (prisoner) said, "You have wronged me; I am quite innocent." Hessing was quite ignorant of medical treatment of a horse. He hoped the jury would consider that statement. He had not had time to get witnesses in Surat, or he might have called hundreds; he was kicked out of the family and kept in gaol and had not the slightest chance of calling witnesses. There had been many witnesses for the prosecution, but that of the natives was a made-up affair.

The Judge in summing up said the jury would have to consider, first, whether the death of this horse was caused by the treatment or management of it on the part of the prisoner; and if they considered that was so, they would then have to consider whether his acts towards the horse were such as he must be taken to have known would be likely to produce that effect. On the whole evidence, that the death of the horse was to be attributed to the over-exertion on that occasion, was a point which they might think could not admit of very much doubt. The prisoner no doubt suggested that death was caused by the bleeding, but he (the Judge) thought that if they believed the evidence as to the state the horse was in before it was bled at all—evidently at the last stage of exhaustion and only kept up by being struck on the head and other places by the prisoner—that must be taken at any rate to have conduced to its death. Now there was the evidence of Captain Gayer, and he was a gentleman who had had considerable experience in horses, having kept them a great many years for racing purposes; of Dr. Trichurst, who must be taken to know the effect of treatment as well as other men, though he was not a professional veterinary surgeon; and of the farrier who had had very considerable experience, though he was not very scientific—all to the effect that bleeding was the proper treatment for the horse at the time. Then they would remember the statement as to the clothing; Captain Gayer had said to put on a particular cloth, and on this occasion a much warmer one was used. Now it would not be difficult, even without a knowledge of horses, to come to a conclusion that the effect of galloping a horse on a hot morning for something like an hour or an hour and a half, clothed as that horse was, must be trying indeed to a horse, and very likely to produce the effect stated in this case, the result of which was that the horse died of congestion of the lungs, brains and heart. But they must judge on the evidence whether the mode adopted, that of bleeding, was not the best course to adopt in such a case. They must consider also whether the death of the horse was not attributable to over-exertion, and with regard to that they would consider the evidence of the different persons who saw the horse when being exercised. The elements of mischief were not solely in the question whether the prisoner had any intention of injuring Captain Gager or his property; the motive was immaterial. The prisoner might have been on the best of terms with Captain Gayer and wished well to him and to his property, but the question was only whether he knew the acts he was doing were likely to produce the effects they did produce. If they considered it was the management of the jockey that caused the death of the horse, then, though it may not have been prisoner's intention to hurt Captain Gayer, yet if he knew—and being a professional jockey he must have known—the acts were likely to lead to the effect produced, he had committed an offence within the meaning of the Penal Code. His Lordship then concluded by referring to the prisoner's statement to the jury that the horse had run away, and showing that that differed from Mr. Ayerst's evidence in which he stated that prisoner said to Captain Gayer he had been going slowly.

The jury found the prisoner guilty on the third charge—that of committing mischief by rendering the horse useless.

Sentence was reserved till next morning, when

The Judge, in passing sentence, said—John Livesey, the verdict of the jury upon you, and in which I quite concur, is that, by your conduct and contrary to the order of your employer, you rendered useless a valuable race horse. Now if there had been any evidence in the case to show that you had been guilty of any kind of malice or direct intention to injure your employer by so doing, I should have felt it my duty to pass on you a much more severe sentence than I am now about to do, but Captain Gayer, who I may say in my opinion gave his evidence most fairly and certainly without the slightest desire to press the case hardly against you, but rather the reverse, has stated that, in his opinion, he thinks your motive or object in so riding the horse was to sweat him. Now I think that is the most favourable view that could be taken of your conduct. I think the evidence in some branches of it seems to show, certainly, wantonness in your treatment of the horse, and looking to all the circumstances of the case, and also having regard to the fact that you have already been in custody for a month, the sentence of the Court is that you undergo simple imprisonment for two calendar months.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the decision given in another of the suits against the G. I. P. Railway Company for damages owing to the accident at the reversing station. The case was brought by Ratanbaee, widow and administratrix of Palanji Jivanji, deceased, against the G. I. P. Railway Company, and on the 27th August, Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, gave judgment as follows:—

This action, to recover Rs. 77,500 damages, has been brought, under Act XIII. of 1855, by the plaintiff (a woman of forty-nine or fifty years of age) as widow and administratrix of Palanji Jivanji, on behalf of herself, and of three of the sons of the deceased, namely, Dorabji, said to be aged seventeen or eighteen, who is married and has a son and is learning the trade of a carpenter; Bazonji, said to be aged sixteen years, but who has been living with his wife for the last two years and is learning the trade of a mistry, and Rustomji, said to be aged twelve years; and also on behalf of Cursetji, an infant grandson aged about three years, and who is the son of Hormusji, a son of the deceased who predeceased him by three years. That grandson comes within the meaning given to the word "child" in the Glossary to the Act, but the widow of Hormusji, on whose behalf also the plaintiff sued, does not come within the range of the Act, and is not entitled to any share in the damages.

Palanji Jivanji was killed, on the night of the 26th January 1869, at the reversing station on the Bhore Ghaut, when the up train from Khandalla to Bombay met with the accident mentioned in the cause (No. 327 of 1869) in which I have to-day given judgment. The allegation of negligence, contained in the plaint, has not, in the course of the trial, been disputed by the defendants, the G. I. P. Railway Company.

The only issue is, whether the defendants are liable in the damages or any part thereof claimed by the plaint.

It has been admitted on both sides that the defendant was aged fifty-three at the time of his death. He was a contractor for building houses and making repairs to ships in the harbour. His eldest son, Bomanji Palanji, who says that he was independent of his father, and does not seek to recover any share of the damages, has been examined. He tells a curious story as to his brother Hormusji having made away with Rs. 60,000, the property of the deceased, in his life time, to which I am unable to give any credance. Palanji Jivanji himself, who, in 1868-69, was seeking relief in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, is completely silent, in his schedules then filed, as to any such circumstance. His deceased son Hormusji and his representatives are not so much as named in the list of debtors to the estate of Palanji Jivanji. Bomanji Palanji swore that his father earned from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per mensem during the last year of his life. But his evidence as to the position in business which he occupied in relation to his father, strongly favoured a suspicion that he was, to a very late period, his father's partner, and his evidence [illegible] unsatisfactory, and unsupported by books, accounts, or vouchers of any description whatsoever. I attach no value to it. His father filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court, on the 12th March 1868. It was twice amended and he filed amended general balance-sheets on the 17th September in the same year. His schedule and amended general balance-sheet, page 2, do not put his earnings for the preceding seven years higher than Rs. 19,000 in the whole, *i. e.*, Rs. 2,714 per annum (or Rs. 226 per mensem) and admit that his losses *in contracts* were, during the same time, in the aggregate Rs. 19,446-14. His expenses vastly exceeded his means, and he appears, by his own showing, to have been an imprudent and extravagant man, and to have been overwhelmed with debt when he filed his petition for relief in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. His debts admitted in his schedule as amended, were Rs. 1,22,359-11.0. His assets available for his creditors are of comparatively insignificant value. His debts, fifty-six in number, were (with one or two exception in 1865, and four or five in 1866,) all incurred in 1867 and 1868, and, for the most part, to Marwarees and other money-lenders, at high rates of premium and interest. It is impossible to treat his facility in borrowing, to an extent altogether beyond his ability to pay, as a legitimate source of income to be taken into consideration in estimating the loss which has accrued to his family by his death. He appears to have kept a carriage and expensive horses, and to have indulged in expenditure wholly unwarranted by his legitimate means. He appears also to have built houses on borrowed money, repaid in whole, or to a considerable extent, but subsequently to have mortgaged those houses heavily. Under the foregoing circumstances it was not surprising to find that he had some difficulty in passing through the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and that the hearing of his petition was adjourned until the 1st March 1869. In the last page of his schedule he attributes his pecuniary embarrassment "to the fact that he has suffered heavy loss in his business." What I have already said shows that the amount of damages claimed, Rs. 77,500, is quite preposterous. My difficulty is, satisfactorily to myself, to fix any amount. In the case of such a person as the deceased, who, as the evidence of the plaintiff's own witness, Bomanji Palanji, shows, even in the last year he was in trade, suffered serious loss, and who was habitually a reckless borrower of money, and certain thus to incur a heavy outlay for premium and interest, it is extremely difficult to say what portion of his gross earnings would, in his future career, have been properly available for his own use and that of his family. His prudence in making and skill in executing contracts as a ship and house carpenter, judging from his losses heretofore, would seem to have been but small. Assuming, however, as I think a jury might do, that his past experience and passage through the Insolvent Court would not have been wholly lost upon him, but still not losing sight of his previous career and character, and of the probability that, if he had lived, his subsequent career would have borne, if not a complete, at least a strong resemblance to it, it is perhaps not unreasonable to suppose that, out of his gross earnings taken at Rs. 226 per mensem, which would appear to have been the average during the last seven years, he might legitimately expend on himself and family Rs. 50 per mensem, *i. e.*, Rs. 600, or £60 per annum. That is, I believe allowing him a farmore liberal monthly sum than, during the seven years previous to his insolvency, he could, having regard to his losses and general position, have legitimately expended. He did in fact expend a great deal more, but not legitimately, when his circumstances, as respects losses and debts, are taken into account.

I am, in such a case as this, necessarily compelled to resort to conjecture, and have to come to the best conclusion that, as jury, I may. I should have been very glad indeed to have had the power of calling in the aid of twelve jurors in such a case.

Mr. Slater has deposed that an annuity of £60 on the life of a Parsi, aged fifty-three, should be valued at about Rs. 6,185.

Allowing for what the deceased would have expended on himself alone, and for the probability of his power to work or carry on business diminishing as he advanced in age, I think that Rs. 5,000 will be fair damages. Of that sum Rs. 2,500 should be allotted to the plaintiff (the widow of the deceased), Rs. 700 each to his sons Dorabji and Bazonji, who are, I think, old enough to earn a livelihood for themselves, and Rs. 1,100 for Rustomji, the youngest son of the deceased, who is still only a schoolboy. The shares of Dorabji, Bazonji and Rustomji, who are minors, are to be paid to the official trustee, Mr. Loudon, in trust for them, and to be paid over to them respectively on their attaining their full age of eighteen years. The interest and dividends on their said respective shares are to be paid, during their respective minorities, to their mother, the plaintiff, for their support and maintenance. The defendants must pay the plaintiff her costs as between solicitor and client, and simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of this judgment from this 27th day of August until payment, such interest to be divided amongst the plaintiff and her said three sons in the proportions in which the damages have been allotted to them respectively.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY: MONDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green.)

Housebreaking.—The only case disposed of to-day besides the charge against a jockey, elsewhere reported, was a charge against two Hindoos, Thackersey Ludha and Mowla Wunmalee, of housebreaking and theft. They were both found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

THIRD DAY: TUESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Alleged Theft at Bhosawul.—Michael Kennedy, an Indo-Briton, was charged with stealing a watch belonging to driver Hobbs, in the house of a man named Dowling at Bhosawul.

Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner had stolen the watch from the railway office where it was for repairs. The defence was that of previous high character of the prisoner and the respect of his fellow workmen shown in their having subscribed for his defence. Counsel for the defence relied much on the weakness of the evidence for the prosecution and the unreliable character of the statements by Dowling and his wife; and he called two engine drivers to give them a direct contradiction. In his address to the jury the learned gentleman spoke in no complimentary terms of the two Dowlings, and suggested that it was much more probable that some one other than the prisoner had been the thief who had taken the watch.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was acquitted.

Criminal Misappropriation.—Tookaram Ramjee and Jairam Rannojee were charged with dishonest misappropriation of a note for Rs. 500 belonging to Treacher and Co. They pleaded guilty; and Tookaram, being a servant in the establishment, was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, and Jairam for nine months.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—13TH SEPT.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Theft.—Hubbeeb Cutchra was convicted of stealing an embroidered velvet jacket and a coat, of the value of Rs. 49, belonging to Joonus Bowla; and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HINT FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The passengers who arrived by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delhi last Friday were very near coming to grief in their transit by His Highness the Pacha's special railway train from Alexandria to Suez. When about half way it was discovered that the engine driver was *helplessly drunk!* The station-master at Benha, to whom intimation of the circumstance was given by the passengers, seemed to take the matter very coolly as one of not unusual occurrence, and said that the fireman would take the train on to the next station where a new driver would be put on. But to this the passengers naturally demurred in very strong terms,—and as the inebriated driver could not be persuaded to quit his engine, he was removed by them by main force and his place was taken by a sober driver. It was then found that the train had been driven on the *up* instead of the *down* line, fortunately without any accident having occurred, for about a *hundred miles*. Perhaps you will be good enough to call the attention of the passengers by the Golconda to the above matter, and hint to them the advisability of seeing that the driver of the train at Suez is sober before they commence the journey, and also that he continues so *en route*.—Yours truly,

A PASSENGER BY THE DELHI.

13th September.

BOMBAY FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am delighted to read the petition of the students of the Female Normal School published in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 11th instant, because the facts upon which the petitioners base their opposition could not have been known to others so well as to themselves, and the reasons they have offered in condemnation of the scheme are strong and unanswerable. I fear when the Government have made up their mind to do a thing they will do it; but though they will not reverse their decision, and the wishes of the injured memorialists will not be realized, yet I believe the opposition the proposal has met with from the public will not fail to have a remote effect. The considerations that pressed upon the Government for the removal of the school are not well known, yet I am sure they could not be stronger than the public [illegible] if very weighty reasons should influence the Government to the adoption of such an objectionable course now, it is absurd to think that such weighty reasons should not occur to them at the very time when the school was first established a year since, and that they should have occurred to them only on witnessing the encouraging fact that 30 native ladies were eagerly receiving the benefits of English education, and that they were progressing well in their studies.—Yours, &c.,

11th September. M. O. V.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg leave to appeal, through your columns, to the friends and well-wishers of this useful but unpretending charity. It at this moment shelters and educates fifty English and Eurasian children, of whom the majority are either orphans or the offspring of very poor parents. For intelligence, for good manners, for a sense of gratitude towards those who show them kindness, the children will bear comparison with those of any other school in Bombay. Yet, partly from the situation of the schools in an uninviting district, and partly from the inadequacy of the present modes of collecting and administering the alms of the public, the Institution has, for many years past, dragged on a precarious existence. It is now Rs. 549 in debt; and the prospect for the present month is not very assuring.

I feel that it is only due to the Committee to add that although the Institution has, for a long time, been living from hand to mouth, they have not attempted to relieve the pressure by denying asylum to the orphan and the destitute. Even in those instances in which partial payment has been promised for children, they have (rather than turn a poor child once admitted to its shelter into the streets) borne with tardy and irregular payments, until the total of these "bad debts" exceeds Rs. 5,000.

I hope that this statement of our present difficulties will move many to help the schools who have not done so before.

I would appeal on their behalf to a public, European, Eurasian and Native, to whom no appeal on behalf of the poor or the orphan has ever been addressed in vain—I am, &c., CHARLES GILDER,
Secretary, Indo-British Institution.

13th September.

ONE OF MR. CHAPMAN'S 477,000.

[A short time ago we published the circumstances attending the imprisonment of an old man, aged 70, at Serampore, for the crime of being unable to pay his income-tax. Our readers may be satisfied to know the termination of the case. The Government are resolved that the poor shall not suffer. We have not heard that either Sir Richard or Mr. Chapman has paid the poor old fellow's assessment; but he has been lib rated. We have not heard the amount of compensation paid to this victim of administrative kindness.—Ed. *Indian Daily News*.]

"TO THE REV. GEO. KERRY.

"Rev. Sir,—Your warm advocacy of the case of Ram Narain Mookerjee, who was, in default of the payment of income-tax, an inmate of the Serampore jail pending trial, has produced the desired effect. The poor man has been allowed to come out of jail after an enjoyment of the pleasures of a jail life for a week. The presiding magistrate brought before him the poor man on the Monday following, that is, two days after the *Daily News* noticed the case; and on being told that he has no means to pay the tax, and that he had no notice of the proceedings, he was ordered to be discharged. The man is very grateful to you, and to the Editor of the *Daily News*, as being the cause of his liberation, or it is not known how much more he would have had to suffer. What notice will the Government take of the conduct of the man who becomes the cause of so much suffering to a loyal subject of Her Majesty? He is a Koolin Brahmin, and as respectability among Hindoos goes by caste, he, though poor, is considered a respectable man, and his detention in jail, and arrest by the police, have degraded him no doubt in the estimation of his countrymen. The man is so old that he has lost the whole of his teeth, and what must have been his sufferings during his week's stay at jail, let them imagine who have an idea of jail life; and is it not just that our paternal Government will order for this man a reasonable compensation? As you shall no doubt be very glad to hear the result of the case for which you were good enough to take so much interest, I beg to inform you of the same, hoping you will please make it known to the kind Editor of the *Indian Daily News*.—I have the honour, &c.,

"Calcutta, 6th September 1870."

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INDIAN ITEMS.

Coppers.—A representation has recently been made o the Government of Bengal by certain native gentlemen, against the practice of the railway officials refusing to receive copper coins when tendered for tickets. The matter having been referred to the chairman of the Board of Agency, with the request that instructions may be issued not to refuse receiving copper coins, as both silver and copper were legal tenders, the railway authorities have observed that they do not refuse to receive copper coins, but that with a view to save time and trouble in counting, they have made it a rule to take small silver coins from two annas to a rupee.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 10.

Lieut. Brooking's Widow.—The melancholy circumstances in connection with the murder last year, on the parade-ground, Vepery, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Brooking, 35th Native Infantry, will probably be fresh in our readers' recollections. Mrs. Brooking, immediately after her husband's death, returned to England, where mainly in consequence of Lord Napier's recommendation of her case to the Duke of Argyll, a considerable allowance was made to her in addition to the usual pension of the wife of a subaltern. The kind sympathy shown for her by both Lord Napier and the Secretary of State, availed not to check the progress of the pulmonary disease from which she was suffering at the time of the murder, and she died recently, leaving three children, for whom the Secretary of State ha snow made an exceptionally liberal provision.—*Madras Mail.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Reichshoffen is a small town in the Vosges, close to Woerth, of about 3,000 inhabitants, and the chateau stands just outside the town. It is a house of considerable size, and contains some excellent pictures; the stables were well filled, the grounds extensive; a shady avenue of trees leads to the home-farm, beyond this is the brewery, and beyond the landscape slopes up to the woods which form the *chasse* of the chateau. Count Paul De Leusse was a younger son of the Marquis de Leusse. He went early into the naval service, was decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honour for a special act of bravery before he was 19 years old, and served during the Crimean war. After the war he married, left the navy, and went to reside at Reichshoffen. His family consisted, last year, of his wife's mother, his wife, four or five children, and numerous servants. The latter, both in the house and at the home-farm, were treated with a kindness and familiarity which united them by sympathy and common interests with the family; and, indeed, a more perfect picture of domestic happiness than that exhibited at the Chateau of Reichshoffen it would be difficult to find. De Leusse himself was a very energetic man, and the neighbourhood, as well as his own property, profited by his exertions. He did everything in his power to improve his estate, imported horses from foreign countries, served as *maire* of the town, took an active interest in all questions of education, was well-informed on all points of trade and finance, and worked and expressed his intention to make his sons work so as, in an age of progress, to be able to live at Reichshoffen in the style which had long been usual to the family. Last year he was elected deputy for the Haut Rhin. Let me add that in the recollection of any friend that visited the chateau the picture presented by this scene of comfort, kindness, industry, and happiness must ever be enlighted and beautified by the glow resulting from the remembrance of the cordial hospitality of its gallant master and the exquisite refinement of the ladies who graced his home. All these, the fruits, the blessings of peace, are no more. De Leusse was resolute as well as brave and energetic, and is said to have announced his intention of defending the chateau, if attacked, to the last. His resolve was not surprising, for he passionately loved his home, and the hatred he expressed for the Prussians was intense. It appears that he has kept his word, for, according to the latest intelligence, he is believed to have fallen in defending his house on the afternoon of the battle of Woerth. His wife and several of his servants are stated to have perished with him; this might well be, for all his servants loved the place and the man, and there was about Madame de Leusse, besides her fair face and gentle manners, that which might well induce those who knew her to believe that, when the occasion came, she would prove a heroine and "true till death." This is one of the family incidents of the war.—Your obedient servant, Stephen Dowell. Gosfield, Essex, Aug. 16.—*Times.*

MESSIEURS LES MOUCHARDS.

PARIS, August 13.

"*Messieurs les Mouchards*" have turned me out of my hotel. Not violently, but with a gentle and consistent pressure more effective than violence. They wanted to know about me. They followed me through the town. When I dined, one of them turned up at an adjoining table. When I drove, another of them was seized with a passion for taking the air. When I loitered at shop windows, they loitered too; when I called on friends, they stood obligingly at the corner of the street. When I was busy with my letters they held conferences as to what I could possibly have to write about. All this was because the Prussian landlord had seemed glad to see me when I arrived three days since. This horribly suspicious circumstance appears to have given the authorities great anxiety, and when I learnt that, in addition to their flattering personal attentions, they were curious as to my correspondence, and as to the particular post-office through which it was sent, I resolved to move. "Your letters [illegible] leave this country without being read by the Government," remarked the German valet de place whom I had engaged on the recommendation of my Prussian landlord. "Ask the gentleman you serve, they say to me—the gentleman who writes, whether you will have to leave France or not. He knows all about it—pah! why do you pretend? He knows, we tell you, he knows. The French garçon, sir, who looks to your room, is, I believe, a *mouchard*; there is another *mouchard* on the steps of the hotel; and see! over there by the book-shop window, that fat man in black, with the white face, he is a *mouchard* too, and will keep opposite this house till you go out."

But all this was as nothing to my latest experience. I have now left the Prussian's hotel thirty-six hours; but on calling there this morning for my letters, I found to my amazement the same fat man standing at the same book-shop window. Our eyes met as I left the hotel, and as I made my way down to the Paris fruit market, he followed me. Once at the latter I halted. So did the *mouchard*, and I had now an opportunity of examining him well. A man of thirty-five or so, with that premature tendency to stomach which a diet of sugar and grease gives—a man dressed in black with a good deal of shirt front sticking out at the breast like the feathers of a pouter pigeon, and with a curly brimmed hat, and gloves, forsooth (gloves of the kind called "Berlin," doubtless to blind me, the Prussian), and joy of joys with tender feet! I knew this by his boots, which were creasy, large, and splay-footed, as full of marks and lines as an outline map of Europe, and with a Black Sea in the shape of a neat hole over the toe of the right one, nicely filled out with black silk. It was clear he did not wish to speak with or denounce me, or he would have done it now. It was clear, too, he meant to keep me in sight. So, always with an eye to the condition of his feet, I resolved to lead that *mouchard* a dance. I had had the best of the situation so far, for whereas I ate delicious peaches, and figs worthy of Jersey, he, poor fellow, had contented himself with cheapening grapes of a peculiarly mouldy character. The morning was agreeable and I was lightly clad, so after eating my last peach with great deliberation, washing my hands at the market fountain, and figuratively girding up my loins, I started for a constitutional round the Parc de Monceaux. The day was before me, you understand, and a good four miles an hour walk was rather agreeable than otherwise. Off we started, therefore—I and my police shadow—I keeping up a steady heel and toe pace, he shambling painfully, but beating me by knowledge of the road, and by artfully availing himself of short cuts. To do him justice, he stuck to his work bravely. Twenty times in the course of that two hours' ramble did I think I had shaken him off, and twenty times did he come up smiling, though considerably the worse for wear. He puffed like a steam-engine out of order. His feet bothered him, and I was puzzled that he did not hire a cab. Could it be that "payment by results" is the system in vogue here, and that without a conviction his expenses would not be allowed? He became a touching spectacle at last, perspiring, uneasy, almost groaning. Still, he kept on my trail doggedly. Never say there is no perseverance in the French character. This fat knave has eradicated that theory from my mind for ever. I tried hard to walk him out. Round by the Pantheon, past the Elysée where the old soldiers were being enrolled as volunteers by the hundred, and where there was a considerable crowd, but where he neither lingered nor spoke, down by the fruit markets again, and so to Nôtre Dame. For I had determined to mount the towers of that venerable edifice, and to give my *mouchard* a final breather up the stone steps. He threw up the sponge at the narrow doorway leading to the towers, sat down breathlessly on the steps of the Hôtel Dieu, and left me to make the ascent alone. You don't, of course, go through this kind of amusement without warming to the work, as it were. I had my pockets full of the English newspapers of yesterday, a pipe (of which more anon), lights, and a good supply of tobacco. So I climbed to the topmost height, selected a snug corner out of the wind, and composed myself for a long stay. I found the newspapers interesting and the tobacco delicious. The guardian of the place leaves you after showing the bells on the story below, and retires to his rabbit hutch on the roof while you pant up the remaining flight of stone steps alone. There was something so exceedingly comic in the situation that I got almost to pity my pursuer, as I pictured him nursing his poor swollen feet below, while I enjoyed the magnificent panorama and listened philosophically to the war-sounds of the city.

The whole thing seemed so childishly unreal. Yonder drab strip is, I suppose, a road. Those blue toy figures about the size of one's thumb, and with a tiny map-flag in their midst, who are being pushed along it in compact masses, as if by some clever mechanism, are a regiment of soldiers *en route* for the field. The pigmies in blouses on the opposite side of the Seine, whose chaunt of the "Marseillaise" comes up clear and strong to my perch, are conscripts. Those stumpy brown cigars being dragged along by white and brown insects, are casks of wine by the waggonful; the black pins with white heads which perambulate the green pocket-handkerchief with brown stripes immediately below me, are convalescents in the gardens of the Hôtel Dieu; and yonder doll's chapel on the baby bridge, with male and female worshippers constantly going in and out, is the Morgue.

I have finished my newspapers by this time, and have spent an hour and a quarter on the tower. I descend to find my *mouchard* still in waiting. He looks surprised to see me, much as if he had determined that I had taken up a permanent residence in the Sebastopol bell there, to concoct conspiracies against the State. I make for the Morgue at a brisk pace; he keeps on the bridge while I enter, is gone when I leave it, and I have not seen him since. Let us hope that his report to-day will make an instructive addition to the police archives.—*Daily News.*

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

A Paris letter says—"Here the works are being rapidly pushed forward, and detachments of naval gunners have arrived from Cherbourg to work the cannons at the gates. Although the recent measures of the Government have placed at its disposal millions of men, and consequently many more than it can possibly arm, the cry is still for more men. The Left demands that the youths who have taken refuge in the religious colleges shall be dragged thence, and take their share in the defence of the country; and a bill now before the Chamber demands that all persons born in France shall be drafted into the army. The consequence is that crowds of Englishmen, born of British parents and not in the enjoyment of civic rights in this country, are demanding their passports and preparing for a hegira. Lord Lyons has very properly protested against this law in a semi-official manner, and has asked that, in the event of its being carried, our countrymen may at least be allowed forty days to reflect whether they will risk life for the French Government or return to England. The city is full of strange uniforms, and men with brazen helmets and plumes, but otherwise in mufti; these are the firemen of France brought up to Paris to be armed, and drilled, and employed in the defence of the capital. But for the solemnity of the occasion these grotesque-looking pepole, who now and then figure on the stage of the Palais Royal, would provoke the merriment of the Boulevards. But for the time being the laugh has died away on the lip of the Gaul, and he contents himself with gazing listlessly at these strange and weird figures, whose presence appears an anachronism. The feelings of the insurance offices under the circumstances may be better imagined than described. There is another body of men also attracting attention—the Franco-Tireurs, or free rifles—whose uniform consists of a broad-brimmed wide-awake, a dark blue pea jacket, a red belt, wide brown holland pantaloons, gaiters of the same material, cartouch box, and Chassepôt. The recruits for this corps are active young men and old soldiers not past the prime of life. They are to act on the flanks of the army in a semi-irregular manner, and to do a little bush-whacking, as our cousins used to term it. One hears also that besides picking up stragglers these men are expected to play a part generally condemned in civilized warfare, that of creeping in close to the enemy and killing sentries. Of firemen there are said to be 100,000, and the ranks of the Franco-Tireurs are being rapidly swelled."

Another letter dated the 14th Aug. says—"The work at the fortifications of Paris continues and the papers say that the Ministers have decided to take it in turn to visit them. Every day one of them will make the round, accompanied by competent professional persons, and satisfy himself that the utmost is being done to accelerate their completion. So far as I can judge, this measure is not supported by public opinion. Nothing could be better devised to alarm the Parisians than the threat thus conveyed of a probable siege. I have not been there to see, but I believe there is not the slightest doubt that the axe was yesterday at work in the Bois du Boulogne. Now, if so, this really is an absurd and odious proceeding, against which it is to be hoped the Paris press will lift up its voice loudly. It is ridiculous to suppose that Paris will ever stand a siege. To say nothing of the impossibility of provisioning it for any length of time (how are stores to be laid in for two millions of people when it took so long to collect supplies for an army of 300,000 men?), how long do you suppose the Parisians would endure a siege? As soon as the enemy got near enough to throw shells into the city there would be a panic and a clamour for surrender, and if the authorities resisted a revolution would certainly ensue. Moreover, it is not believed the Prussians will come here, even if victorious. Faith is placed in the intervention of neutral Europe. It is folly to allow the *corps du génie* to deprive Paris of its greatest ornament and chief attraction. The Bois de Boulogne, as it now exists, is one of the most beautiful features of this fascinating capital, and certainly largely contributes—more so, perhaps, than anything else—to attract hither and retain here the crowd of wealthy and pleasure-loving foreigners who annually spend so many millions in Paris. To destroy a thing which it would take scores of years and enormous sums to re-establish in its present state and of which the destruction would positively be an annual heavy loss of revenue to the city and trade of Paris, and to do so for strategical reasons on the chance of Paris standing a siege, is perfectly monstrous. At Strasburg and Metz, frontier fortresses, one can perfectly understand that they are pulling down houses and cutting down trees and making the inhabitants lay in six weeks' stock of provisions, but here the case is very different. When the fortifications of Paris were constructed there may have been reason for supposing they might one day offer effectual resistance to an invader, but none then foresaw the improvements that have since been made in artillery."

THE GARDE MOBILE.

RHEIMS, Aug. 14.

The similarity between the Garde Mobile and the volunteer is, indeed, very considerable. The former only looks a little more soldier-like because of his uniform, and is a little more witty because of the capacity which Allah bestowed upon him of making fun. But in all other respects the French *moblo* and the English volunteer are twin brothers. Both are equally fond of getting tipsy sometimes, although they absorb different liquids. Both have equally little notion of their duties; both have absolutely no idea of discipline; and both understand the management of arms only as much as they should understand. The only serious difference I have noticed yet between them is that every English volunteer has a gun, while the majority of the Garde Mobile have none. As far as I know there are only eighteen battalions armed and assembled at the camp of Chalons. All of them belong to the Department de la Seine; as to the great bulk of the provincial battalions, they are only in course of formation, and will hardly be ready before a couple of weeks. How long it will then take to drill and arm them, that I am unable to say.

With regard to their guns, it must be remarked that they have no Chassepots, but old guns transformed into *fusils á tabatière*. This kind of arm is generally reported to be almost as good as the Chassepot in all respects but one—that of the *tabatière* not opening itself quickly enough after a number of shots have been made. Some of the Mobiles themselves told me that they were forced to use the butt-end of their neighbour's gun to open this *tabatière*; and they anticipate that on the battle-field this simple, easy way of managing one's arm will not always be practicable. On the other hand, their costume is sensible, plain, and appropriate. It is much better fit for the field than that of the regular French troops, and certainly is not to be compared with the ugly fancy dresses which a certain insular nation has invented for the purpose of martyrizing its army. A plain black great coat with a red collar, copper buttons, blue trousers, a képi, a black belt, with bayonet hanging on it, and the usual knapsack, from the whole costume, destitute of any sort of ornament. A little red lace for the soldier and of gold twist for the officer is all that makes the uniform distinct from plain clothes. It gives you the impression that a tired man might sleep perfectly well in it without having need to unfasten a single button. Unhappily, however, "l'habit ne fait pas le moine," and the Garde Mobile, well dressed as it is, is not a force yet, and will hardly be so unless it is incorporated into the line regiments—a measure quite unlawful, very likely to provoke great discontent in the family, but not opposed by the young warriors themselves. Once enlisted they prefer to play their part to the end, seeing, as they do, that in their present condition they run the risk of being slaughtered like sheep without rendering any kind of service. The want of discipline and drill is not their only defect. They have no regular officers, all their commanders having been appointed by way of election, chiefly from among the richest citizens, who know nothing about military affairs. The only hope they have rests upon the few retired officers who entered the Mobile as a second service. But then these also are as a rule old men, and have no idea of the reforms which have been introduced in tactics.

The spirit of the Garde Mobile, with a very few exceptions, is exceedingly good. What is still more important is that there is no rivalry either between rich and poor in the battalions themselves, or between the Mobile and the regular troops, all of whom constantly cry "Vive la Mobile" whenever they meet a detachment of it in the street or on the rails. For the purposes of local defence I have not the slightest doubt they will be a capital force, but I am utterly unable to perceive what kind of use can be got out of them in a great field battle, unless they are sent on desperate charges, just as sometimes the Prussians deal with their landwehr when they wish to spare the regular troops. It is hardly probable, however, that such proceedings will be tolerated in France. The late Marshal Niel formed a project of training this force, and making it really useful, but all possible parties opposed his plan, and Marshal LeBœuf when he entered office made it his business to undo all that Niel had done, and so the Garde Mobile is what it is now—that is to say, a force bearing no comparison whatever with the landwehr. Besides this, it is also not a very safe body. The Parisian Mobile, for instance, is highly revolutionary, and might turn troublesome both in case of victory and defeat. At all events, a judicious general has no reason whatever to wish to have many troops of this sort in his detachment, although each will be forced to take some of them: they number 500,000 men, and some use must be made of a force like that.

As to the spirit of the Garde Mobile, you may form for yourself a pretty good idea by what I beheld during one evening spent at Mourmelon. As a matter of course there is a *café chantant*, at which the Garde Mobile makes the whole audience, and in which the most indescribable noise prevails the whole evening. The "Marseillaise" is sung *en masse*, one of the female singers having the solo part. By-and-by, when the public is sufficiently excited all the professional men are put aside, and the Mobile itself furnishes a number of performers, of which many are capital singers. All imaginable patriotic and warlike songs are brought forward notwithstanding a placard declaring in big letters that "Il est interdit au public de chanter dans l'établissement et de monter sur la scène pour y interrompre les artistes." Champagne is drunk much like beer is in England, and a speculative firm of Rheims has already issued a "Champagne de la Garde Mobile," of which I enclose the label, as you might like to give it a trial. A characteristic thing is that M. Charles Benoit fils, who composed this new beverage, has also composed a label upon which the tricolour standard is united to the Imperial eagle and the Légion d'Honneur. I should like to speak of the regular troops I saw at the camp, but at present I have no right to do so, as every report of this kind may be turned to the disadvantage of France.

AZAMAT-BATUK.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain, in his work "On Consumption," writes: "We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind; since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The following letter from the Prince de Joinville has appeared in the *Gaulois* of August 16:—

"Dear M. Bocher,—I devour the newspapers, but they tell me nothing new. They are evidently preparing on both sides for a final struggle. We have still great resources; for, after all, Macmahon's corps is the only one disabled. Frossard's has suffered little, and the rest are intact. There is the more rage at seeing the enemy on the soil. But we must be commanded. Shall we be so? The news from Paris confounds me. I can't understand the Chamber. I can't understand their speaking a word, or performing an act, with any other object than to aid the army, now the only hope of France. Whatever may be the character of the present Government, it is better than a provisional one, from the simple fact that it is organised. And, if resistance can be prolonged, it is it alone which will have to submit to the law of the conqueror. But anything in preference to this alternative. I have as yet received no answer to my request to be allowed to serve in the army under the Emperor. I await it with an anxiety which you can understand. I have just heard that the citizens of Wissenburg fired upon the enemy during the combat. The brave fellows! if every one did the same! If Paris be put in a state of defence, if our army finds a chief to direct it, the efforts of the Prussians will be exhausted in the centre of France, and they will find their Borodino there. Nothing is lost, and I still dream of a great national movement by which France will hurl the enemy from her soil. Hours, minutes are precious. I am no longer myself. I pity you deeply, for, to our grief, you have to add the anguish of a father.

"François d'Orléans."

PAPA WRANGEL.

Poor "Papa Wrangel!" It may be quite true that this whilom commander of the army of invasion, sent to bring the uproarious Berliners to reason in 1848 or 1849, expressed the grimmest intentions at that period, "when," as he declared in his proclamation, "he saw the grass grow in the streets of Berlin" in token of its sad revolutionary condition; it may also be true that he has played something of a comic popular figure ever since in Berlin, and has never yet got over the difference between the dative and accusative of the personal German pronoun; but one cannot help sympathizing deeply with him now. He has outlived his time and age, and dying though he be to do something in his capacity of field-marshal, Moltke seems to be able to dispense with his services. It is really touching to read how he reviewed the other day the regiment of which he is still the nominal chief as it passed Berlin on its way to the Rhine. "I make it known to this whole regiment," he said to the soldiers, "that I have prayed his Majesty the King, in deepest humility, to be permitted to join this war as a common private soldier, upon which request I have received from his Majesty's own hand a most gracious reply, from which I have learned with profound sadness that my respectful prayer had not been accepted." And the tears started to the old man's eyes. He then addressed to his actual successor some martial words, and handed him two prizes: for the first French gun and eagle. Finally he seized the regimental standard, and cried, "This sacred banner your fathers have saved at Etoges with their lives from the hands of the enemy, and have always chained victory to its colours; you, my boys, will not do otherwise!" He then embraced the commander, handed a photograph of the King, "for whom to fight, win, or die honourably was the most sacred duty," to the sergeant, and shook hands all round nearly overcome with the grief of having to remain behind alone.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

M. LOUIS BLANC ON THE STATE OF FRANCE.

In *Le Temps* of Thursday evening, Aug. 18, appears the following letter from M. Louis Blanc, dated London, August 14:—

"Melancholy days! How slowly they pass, these funereal hours, and what agony can be compared with that impatient expectation when one's heart only beats for a desired object! What is suffered by those children of France who have hitherto been constrained by a fear lest their presence should, while the Empire still exists, add to complications which are already but too full of danger it is, perhaps, possible to conceive, but it is not possible for any human language to describe. And this suffering—everything increases it, even the form in which foreigners express their sympathies with France. For example, how is it possible to read without a shudder the articles in which *The Times* invokes in our behalf the protective mediation of the neutral Powers, adding, 'Let them make haste, let them make haste. Soon, perhaps, it may be too late.' It is true *The Times* does not ask that they should implore peace for us upon any harsh or humiliating terms; it does not offer us that insult. But in fact it holds that, in expiation of the policy of the man whom we have allowed to remain at our head, it would not be too much to condemn us to defray the expenses of the war. What! Are we then reduced after three partial defeats to this extremity—to find no other means of safety than in the friendly feelings of Englishmen or their desire to preserve intact the old system of the European balance of power! The indescribable lack of foresight with which the signal for this disastrous war was given, the incomprehensible igno[illegible] desired, the madness of plans based upon hypotheses since discovered to be completely absurd, the absence, too evident now, of preparation commensurate with the nature of the enterprise, the complete absence of strategy, the incompetence of the directing mind, the accumulation of faults which converted the battle-fields into mere slaughter houses—have all these things become so evident to the English that at once they consider that they render wholly superfluous the valour of our soldiers—those incomparable soldiers whose almost fabulous heroism everywhere has excited expressions of admiration, and of whom many cannot speak without tears? What country, then, would be capable of sustaining itself in the hour of supreme danger if it be not that which possesses such children? But there are a great many Englishmen who believe France to be unconquerable, that is to say, if instead of belonging to such a man or to such a family, or to such a party, she belongs to herself. We cannot avoid being impressed with that patriotism which silences recriminations, suppresses resentments, and postpones reproaches, and which will not allow civil dissension to intervene as an auxiliary to the invaders. But it is inconceivable that France, condemned to expiate so many faults committed against her, should continue to accept the orders of him by whom they have been committed. People are astonished that Frenchmen, without distinction of party, do not agree among themselves to deprive the author of this fearful state of things of the power of making it still more fearful. It is not a mere question of recrimination, of retribution, or of party, but it is a question of public safety. To-morrow—how can we avoid thinking of to-morrow. This is so evident that *The Times*—since the Crimean war, the English *Moniteur* of Bonapartism—uttered a few days back the word 'abdication.' Not that the English consider that the safety of France should be purchased at the price of a violent revolution, but they are of opinion that at the point at which things are threatening to arrive—at the point, indeed, which they have already attained—the only method of preventing internal commotions from being added to the calamities of war is by common agreement removing the pretext for them. Power must no longer be left in the hands which have made so lamentable a use of it. It must not be that at a moment when every Frenchman should have but one idea in his mind he should have two pressing upon him. The necessity of preserving France must not be complicated for the sake of the Imperialists by a necessity of saving the dynasty. It must not be that to the friends of liberty, whosoever they may be, the victory of the country should appear to be involved in a revival of despotism. A desire to spare the Imperial prestige from decisive blows must not induce those who are in the secret of the real state of things to disguise the truth or to mislead men's minds as to the extent of the faults that have been committed at the risk of driving France from one illusion to another, until it shall become swallowed up in an abyss. I read in *Le Temps* 'the unanimity of the Chamber could be exhibited in no better manner than by the constitution of a Government which should unite all parties in the mutual abandonment of everything which could tend to divide them.' Ah! if there were any hope that this counsel would be followed, would all authority have fallen into the hands of the most determined partisans of the régime which has produced so many disasters? Would liberty, the parent of the powerful enthusiasm which has wrought for France so many triumphs, have been placed under suspicion? Would a state of war have been confounded with a state of siege? Would the *Reveil* and the *Rappel* have been suspended as though the patriotism which still cries '*Vive la France!*' were less pure and less ardent than that which for the last 20 years has prompted the cry of '*Vive l'Empereur!*' Would it have been that the news for which the people are thirsting has been from the first kept from them? Would there have been an instant's hesitation in arming a population which was calling for arms to defend the country? Would it have been that the anxiety to maintain order, which is associated in the official documents with that of obtaining victory, should give rise to the belief that there are in France two classes of enemies to meet, and that at the very moment when an appeal is being made for unanimity of all minds and hearts? How happens it that these strange things have come to pass? And when Strasburg is invested and Nancy is occupied; when the French army is falling back before superior forces; when the King of Prussia—oh how sad!—is speaking in the tone of a master in that portion of the French territory where his troops are encamped; how is it that we find in Paris there are still soldiers keeping order in the public places?* You ask why! Well, it is because certain men have two interests to serve—one of which being the welfare of the dynasty requires very different measures to those which are needed for the other, which is the safety of France. There is no one in England who does not understand that. And we, who have such pressing reasons for understanding it, we do not comprehend it. What is it that requires to be done? It is to save France by the union of all Frenchmen, which implies the substitution of an order of things in which the country shall be everything for one in which the country is nothing. Until now the nation has disappeared behind a man; it is time the man disappeared behind the nation. When the enemy shall have been driven back by France, considered in the aggregate of ideas and forces which constitute her; when her efforts firmly combined and freed from the influence of party passions, shall have got rid of the invader, then she will decide, in a suitable manner, upon the pacific and regular development of her destinies. In the meantime it is by the absolute predominance of the filial love of her children over all other affections that she will issue from this crisis free, glorious and sovereign."

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* In this respect there has been a change since the date of this letter. We believe that all the troops whose presence astonished all Paris have left for the army.—Note of the Editor of *Le Temps.*

THE MITRAILLEUSE.

We give the following curious evidence that the mitrailleuse is only a revival of an old invention, from "Grose's Military Antiquities" (1801), vol. ii., p. 165:—"A patent was granted by King Charles I. to William Drummond, of Hawthornden, in 1625, for the sole making and vending, for the space of twenty-one years, of the following machines and warlike engines invented by him; the patent is printed in his works. . . . . . The third is a sort of machine of conjugated muskets, by the assistance of which one soldier or two are enabled to oppose an hundred guns, which machine, from its effect, is called the thundering chariot, and vulgarly the fiery waggon."—*Spectator*, August 20.

A FORTNIGHT ON THE FRONTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—I have just escaped from Strasburg, and have returned as fast as trains and steamboats could carry me. I went *en amateur* to "do" the war; the war has "done" me! On my arrival at Nancy, about a fortnight ago, my troubles began. I was arrested as a spy for looking through my field-glass—not a very good one—at the cavalry camp on the outskirts of the town. Escorted by gendarmes, I was taken to head-quarters, and told by the commandant *not* to satisfy my curiosity in any way. I was then taken to the Prefecture, before some official, who told me plumply that I was not wanted in the town, and that they would rather have my room than my company. Next day finding I was placed under surveillance, that my footsteps were dogged, and that I could not even use my handkerchief without being watched, I left the town for Strasburg. "Out of the frying pan into the fire" was my painful experience there. I was mobbed and insulted whenever I took a walk, and was arrested twice for looking at a gun on the ramparts, and staring at some passing soldiery, with my eye-glass—for I am short-sighted. When the troops left for Wissembourg, I went to Haguenau by the train. The next day, early, I saw, to my consternation, batches of soldiers running through the town, and heard, to my intense alarm, "Tout est perdu!" I went to the station: no train to Strasburg—everything in confusion. I felt very uncomfortable, and fancied every one was looking at me very savagely, as if I were the cause of their retreat. All of a sudden I heard a noise—everybody was mute. It was thunder. No! There it is again—a fearful crash! Then an uninterrupted roll for more than five minutes. The earth trembled beneath my feet, and above them, I fancy, I did the same. It is no mistake now—the Prussians are approaching. More soldiers, carts full of wounded, horses riderless and covered with blood, galloping through the town. I rushed to the inn where I had slept, crept up stairs to my room, and there remained locked in. Then a report spread that Macmahon was coming, or had come, and held the Prussians in check; and the retreating, panic-stricken soldiers were stopped, and rolled back again to the place from whence they came. I crept down, and asked for something to eat; and they gave me some bread and villainous sausage. My landlord said the train could not go that day; that I had better remain in my room until the French were victorious! The day closed in. I passed a sleepless night; the wounded groaning all around me—carts, ammunition and ambulance waggons going incessantly.

Early in the morning another cannonade, nearer, and consequently louder and heavier than the last, opened suddenly. Reports stated that the Prussians were advancing by Soultz-sous-Forêts to Woerth, and had met Macmahon's army there. More panic-stricken faces—more wounded men—peasants bringing chairs and tables, crockery, and little children perched on overloaded waggons hastily filled—horses again galloping about riderless. The reports of volleys, of bursting shells, of cannon firing, are growing louder and nearer. I hear the roar of battle from afar. My curiosity impels me, coward as I am, to ascend with trembling steps the tower of the church, where several others are perched. With a presence of mind almost incredible to myself, I take off my coat, in order to avoid notice, and bind a white handkerchief—not very white—round my arm, as if I had been wounded. Where am I to put my coat? Oh, just underneath this vine, until I return. I mount the stair. Arrived at the summit, I see at the distance—what is it? Smoke! certainly smoke! I don't want to see such a sight; but yet I am fascinated to the spot, and cannot turn away. The heights on both sides of a pretty wide valley that lies between are belching forth from cannons' mouths the very reddest of fire; and the valley beneath is like an infernal lake of fire, red-hot lava, and smoke. Yells I never heard such yells—above the roar of cannon and the bursting of bombs! I don't know how long I was up on Haguenau's church tower, but on looking down I found the road black with human beings, hurrying away in one direction. Another retreat! I gather myself together, and descend with the rest. On gaining the road I am hustled and jostled by retreating soldiers. "Sauve qui peut!" is the cry, and I hasten towards the vine to find my coat. It is gone. There is no time for more particular search. I fly with the rest—coatless. The inn is besieged. I give the landlord a ten-franc piece, and he advises me to run, as the Prussians are close by and are taking prisoners. But where am [illegible] are fired close to me. I hear the bullets whizzing over my head. I run faster. How long is this to last? Horses each with two men on their backs are galloping past—a horse with one man, a Turco, with his trousers smeared with blood. I beckon to him; he halts. I point to my bandaged arm. I give him my tobacco pouch. I use his naked foot—he is shoeless and stockingless—as a stirrup. I mount, I clasp his waist, and off we go in a canter, Heaven knows where. The road is crowded, some shots are fired by some selfish pedestrian traitors at Blackey and me, in order that the coveted horse may fall to their lot; and I tremble again. But Turco laughs, and tells me to hold tight. We are going towards Vendenheim—the railway is not cut there, and trains are reported in waiting to carry us to Strasburg. Arrived at Vendenheim with only a few shots fired at us, I dismount, and give my "friend" a napoleon. He grins; he points to the trains, and gallops away. I get into a carriage anywhere, anyhow, and I arrive at Strasburg, with as much knowledge of the battle of Woerth as anybody else—that it was at last a perfect rout.

My position in Strasburg after this became very perplexing. The Prussians, after the battles of Wissembourg and of Woerth, had full possession of the railways, and cut off all communication from Strasburg on that side. They had driven the main portion of Macmahon's army towards Saverne, and Strasburg was left to its fate, with only few men in the citadel to man five hundred guns. The excitement in the town gave way to despair. Orders were issued to blow up the railway bridge on the "petite Rhine" between the Kehl bridge, partially destroyed, and Strasburg. All strangers were to quit the town in twenty-four hours, and of course I was included in that order. But where were we to go? All communications from without were cut off, and surely they were not going to turn us out of the gates upon our own resources? Again I went to the Prefecture and asked whether any communication was open. The answer was No, but that I might stay for a few days longer, if I kept in the hotel. Of course I promised to do so, and went to the hotel-keeper, telling him I might be allowed to stay until communication was open. He looked glum, and I asked if he objected. He said, No, but that the town had only three days' provisions for 84,000 inhabitants, and that I must not expect him to provide me with breakfast or dinner! Here was a difficulty I never calculated upon. I went over to the chemist's, and asked him to give me a pot of Liebig's extract of meat, so that, with biscuits, I could keep body and soul together until I was released; but the unfeeling man laughed, and said he had been sold out of that "article" at least three weeks ago, and that I had come a *little* too late! This was upon Monday, August 8. I returned to my hotel chop-fallen! However, they managed to give me a dinner that day, to which I did more than full justice. After dinner my digestion was impaired by the maître d'hôtel's coming up behind me, tapping me with his fat fore-finger on my shoulder and saying with a deep voice, "Ze Pruzzianz are at ze doorr." I turned round for better and fuller information, when he pointed to three General officers slowly walking up the street, and said that these were "the Parliamentaires" appointed to "parley" with a party of Bavarian cavalry outside with regard to giving up the city. The suspense of an hour on that Monday evening was dreadful to every one; but when the answer "No" was given—that the city would not be given up—it was very differently received from what I had expected. To tell you the truth, the Strasburgers don't like to have their houses knocked about their ears, either for King, Emperor, or Kaiser; and they were rather disappointed than otherwise that the place was not given up.

It appears that the Parliamentaires could not swallow everything that these bold Bavarian troopers wished to cram down their throats; namely, that 40,000 men and 100 guns were within an hour of the city—which they knew to be defenceless—ready to bombard it, and that, in order to spare the inhabitants the horrors of a siege, the place should be given up to the said troopers at once. The gallant Generals sent an officer with good eyes and a first-rate glass to the top of the cathedral to look for the "40,000 men and the 100 guns;" which the officer signalled "Nowhere." So the troopers were warned to evade, or the guns would fire upon them in five minutes. Troopers "exeunt." This little episode, however, did not lessen the apprehension of a bombardment during the night. People were wringing their hands, and pulling their beards, and crying like the big babies that they really were. The night passed over calmly, no Prussians to be seen; in the morning our spirits revived, and so did my appetite—but where was my breakfast? In descending the stairs, full of that "momentous question," I stumbled over a small Swiss waiter, who told me in breathless haste that a train would start for Mulhouse at ten that morning, and that they were all going—waiters, cooks, chambermaids, everybody—to Bâle. I re-ascended the stairs two steps at a time, crammed all my things higgledy-piggledy in my carpet-bag, and in five minutes I was to be found paying my bill, with a hunch of dry bread in my hand, which the landlord had most liberally handed to each departing guest. I soon turned my back on the hotel, and went to the station with a troop of runaways. Omnibuses there were ready to convey us out of the town to somewhere on the line, where the train would be in readiness. And I never saw such a train—forty carriages at least. We were detained in breathless suspense for two hours, and then we obtained permission to start, feeling our way carefully towards Mulhouse, where we arrived, after a tedious journey, late on Tuesday evening, leaving Strasburg to its fate. At Mulhouse they were expecting I don't know how many thousand Badeners and Bavarians to cross at Huningen on Wednesday; and, having had enough of seeing the war *en amateur*, I immediately took a ticket to Paris—viâ Troyes—and skedaddled!—Your obedient servant,

W. N.

London, Aug. 14.

HER MAJESTY.

The *Lancet* of this week has a very caustic paragraph on the Queen's health, congratulating the nation on the complete health which enabled the Queen to travel on Tuesday from Osborne to Windsor, to hold a Council on Wednesday, and to start the same evening for the Highlands, a distance of more than 600 miles, to be performed in eighteen hours of almost uninterrupted travelling. Englishmen will rejoice, says the *Lancet*, at Her Majesty's ability to undergo both mental and physical fatigue from which many of her subjects would shrink with dismay. And it adds, "If Her Majesty's restored powers and recovered energy had been displayed entirely in her devotion to the cares of State, we might perhaps fear for the permanence of the improvement, and might tremble lest a high sense of duty were prompting her to a sacrifice which we might afterwards have occasion to deplore. But the great value of the evidence to which we point rests on its being yielded, partly at least, by exertions from which it would have been possible to refrain,"—a very neat form of reprimand. But why should there be any scruple about expressing openly the opinion that in going to Balmoral in the very crisis of a great war, and taking the Prime Minister after her—Mr. Gladstone is to follow on Monday—the Queen seems to be, what she seldom is, thinking more of herself than of the public welfare?—*Spectator*, Aug. 20.

THE ABYSSINIAN BILL OF COSTS.

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 13.)

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Abyssinian Expedition is a very inadequate result of the time and labour occupied in an inquiry which extended over two Sessions. There was a blue-book of considerable size last year, and there will be another blue-book this year which will contain the evidence taken during twenty-one sittings of the Committee. But this second blue-book will be almost too big for anybody to read, and thus an elaborate inquiry into matters of the highest national importance will be rendered nearly nugatory. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Candlish, did indeed take the trouble to epitomize the evidence in a draft report containing 153 paragraphs, but as the Report actually adopted contains only eleven paragraphs, the Chairman's industry was in great part wasted. It may be useful perhaps to look through this draft report, remembering that it is no more than the Chairman's view of the evidence given before the Committee.

The purchases of animals in Europe were improvident. A contract was entered into by the War Office with a City firm for the supply, and delivery at ports in the Mediterranean, of an indefinite number of Spanish mules at an indefinite price. The only defined terms of the contract were that the contractors should buy as cheaply as they could, and should receive from £8 to £9 per head in addition to the purchasing price, to cover commission and cost of delivery at the port of shipment. The improvident nature of this contract was speedily recognised, and it was soon terminated, but not until 1,100 animals had been purchased, at a cost, including commission, of £30 per head. Many of the animals purchased under this contract were inferior to those purchased directly by the War Office at rather more than half the price. This contract entailed a loss of probably not less than £20,000. The total number of animals landed in Abyssinia was 36,094. The total number re-embarked was only 7,421. The total number destroyed or abandoned was therefore 28,673. Estimating the average value of an animal landed in Abyssinia at £40, an expenditure is thus shown of £1,147,000. The appointment of an officer called the Controller of Supply and Transport appears to have had no effect whatever in restraining this enormous waste. The officer who held this appointment did not advance into the interior, being ordered to remain on the seaboard, and thus, according to his own account, he was unable to perform his duties. The expenditure was to be under his control, but he did not control it. Documents and accounts were to be rendered to him, but he never received them. He was to be the only channel of unregulated expenditure, but he in no way superintended or sanctioned purchases. He was to report to the Government, but he had nothing to report, and he finally came home without any official documents whatever. When he took a particular step in discharge of what he believed to be his duty, he was informed that the General considered the step premature. Thus, says Mr. Candlish, it would appear either that the appointment of the Controller of Supply and Transport was unnecessary, or that the manner in which he was ignored and superseded was unjustifiable.

It is to be regretted that the Committee, as distinguished from the Chairman, did not take the trouble to express opinions on the many important questions which arose upon the evidence to which they listened. The success of the expedition was complete, but it was obtained at a cost which would forbid its repetition on a larger scale. Supplies were sent to the army of Abyssinia on the basis of what it was desirable to have, and not of what it would be found practicable to carry. Upwards of 35,000 tons of forage were shipped for Abyssinia, of which quantity only 7,000 tons, or one-fifth, were consumed or abandoned. The other four-fifths remained on board ship, and most of the cargoes were never touched at all. Notwithstanding this accumulation of forage, large purchases were made both in Egypt and India down to the time of the taking of Magdala. Duplicate supplies of many articles were sent from England and India, but this perhaps may be regarded as a pardonable excess of prudence. The military departments were so severely blamed for defects of supply in the Crimea that it is not wonderful if they have shown a tendency on subsequent occasions towards the opposite extreme. But as regards forage the profusion of supply is difficult to excuse. It could not be consumed on the seaboard; and it could not be carried into the interior, because the animals which carried it would have consumed their own burdens before they had got across the desert. It was a matter of no little surprise to Mr. Candlish, and we may add to ourselves, to learn that the Home Government had sent 38 tons of rice and sugar to India. This performance seems to be the nearest imitation of sending coals to Newcastle that has ever been practically made. A notice inviting tenders for European hay to be sent in by the 1st of January was posted at the Consulate at Suez on the 21st of Dec., and appeared in the newspapers of Alexandria on the 28th of December, which was of course too late to enable the Alexandrian merchants to compete. To invite tenders for hay at Suez sounds like a dismal joke. However, hay was procured at a heavy cost, and at a heavier cost it was got rid of. The carriage of hay back to India, instead of destroying it on the spot, was an example of the process of throwing good money after bad. The extravagance of our Government is sufficiently alarming, but its economy is ruinous. The loss on medicines is placed at £35,829, and this loss was probably inevitable, as it would not have answered to dose the soldiers on the supposition that if they did not want medicine then they might want it at some future time. It is stated that 440 tons of compressed forage, which cost about £13 15s. per ton in England, were sold for £1 11s. per ton in Alexandria, were sent home at a freight of 17s. 6d. per ton, and were sold at Liverpool at £6 or £7 per ton. This is one of many examples in which public loss turned to private gain. The total cost of tonnage employed on this expedition reached the enormous sum of £4,000,000. Vessels obtained for a few months' hire cost, in some cases, four times their market value. Thus the Continental, an old American-built sailing ship of 1,464 tons, without any character, and whose value therefore did not exceed £4 per ton, or say, £6,000, received for 9½ months' hire £24,000, or four times her value. Three hospital ships, which cost for freight £135,123, were sold on their return for £50,000. A vessel belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Navigation Company was chartered at Bombay at 48s. per ton per month. Some weeks afterwards the same vessel was chartered at Calcutta at 55s. The agency of the representative of the Company at Bombay was repudiated, and the vessel was paid for at the higher rate. Thus the Governments of Bombay and Calcutta competed with one another for this vessel. The supply of hay which under no circumstances could have been needed was kept on board ship at an expense of £125,000 per month. The hire of hospital ships amounted to £126,123, and it is now admitted that disused line-of-battle ships would have been more convenient and far less costly. A proposal to employ the Indian troop ships in the conveyance of troops to Abyssinia was negatived by Government, although Mr. Candlish considers that it was judicious and economical. He calculates that at least one million of money was unnecessarily expended upon tonnage. The wisdom of the proceedings adopted for the supply of coals to the Expedition seems to Mr Candlish exceedingly doubtful. Nearly 15,000 tons of coal were sent by steam ships to the Cape of Good Hope and Ascension. The freight to the Cape was usually about £6 10s. per ton, while in sailing vessels it would have been £2 per ton. These extra prices were paid for conveyance by steamers, on the supposition that coal would be wanted at the Cape for the use of transports on their way from England to India. It is probable that the transports could have received onboard enough coal to carry them to India, and it is certain that at the close of the Expedition 11,000 tons of coal lay at the Cape of Good Hope unused. The conclusion of Mr. Candlish from all these and many other examples of profuse expenditure is that a more perfect business organization should be worked into our military system. We agree entirely in desiring a combination of efficiency and economy; but we do not expect to see it. A more limited and practical suggestion is that the engineering department of the army should be trained and prepared to construct military railways. Another is, that the heads of various departments should meet and consult at a Board instead of corresponding.

It seems a pity that this draft report of Mr. Candlish should not receive the publicity which it deserves as a contribution to recent history. We assume that his statements are supported by the evidence to which he refers, and the opinions which he expresses furnish useful matter for discussion. If we can only make successful war in the manner described in the blue-books of this Committee, it is manifest that military glory is a luxury in which we can afford to indulge but rarely. It would have been satisfactory to have had the judgment of the Committee on the matters referred to them; but this we suppose, was impossible at so late a period of the Session as they had reached while yet considering their report. They were appointed to inquire into the causes of the excess of cost of the war over the estimate, but although they did inquire into this subject at great length, they have only reported in a few paragraphs that the so-called estimate laid before the House of Commons was not an estimate at all. In February 1868 the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House "that he had no reason to believe that the estimate had been exceeded." The only estimate then before the House was £4,000,000, assuming the war to be carried on to the end of April. In the month of April a new Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated the total expenditure at £5,000,000, supposing that the Expedition left Abyssinia by the end of May. The last man of the Expedition had left Annesley Bay before the month of June was out, and the total cost has been ascertained by the committee to be £8,800,000. We are now told that it was impossible to gave any estimate for such a service, and that in fact none was ever intended to be given. This is all that the Committee have to tell us at the conclusion of an elaborate inquiry.

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No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 13th September 1870.

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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

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Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

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The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

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2	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
1	do.	1/10 7/16	,,
On demand		1/10 3/8	,,
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Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 5/16	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

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On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.

3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.

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3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

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Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

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EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1870.

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FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts with lamps painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match with lancewood shafts, patent leather dashes and enamel leather aprons.

Also,

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart, and carriage harness, plated on white metal with round and flat reins.

2 sets of best Kersey horse clothings.

Just Landed.

A new English-built buggy on C. springs by Ness, Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new Bicycles.

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A second-hand English-built circular front glasses single horse miniature brougham with lamps.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.

A second-hand first-rate high wheeled dog-cart by Bennien and Healey of Liverpool.

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Also,

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

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A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

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A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

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A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

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Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.